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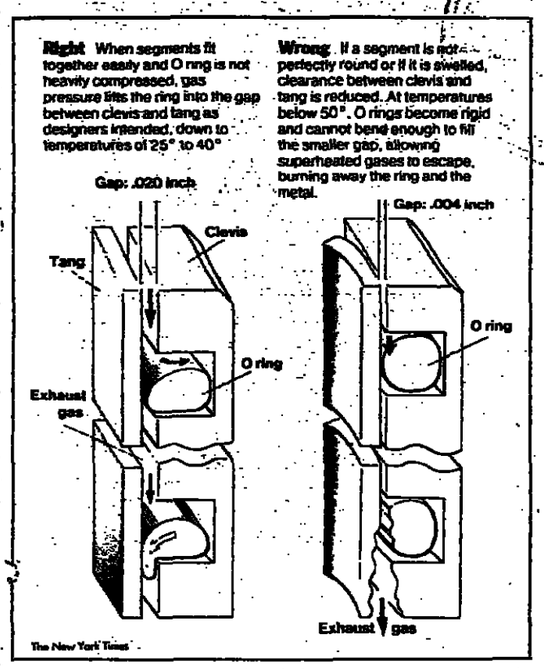


Reuters-UPI

James C. Fletcher, the newly reappointed head of NASA. At left, diagram shows how shuttle O-ring booster seals may fail to work at low temperatures.

U.S. Sees Syria Link To Terror

Israeli Report On Bombing of Disco Is Cited

By Jim Anderson
United Press International

WASHINGTON — The United States "has no reason to doubt" Israeli claims that Syria was involved in the Libyan-backed bombing of a West Berlin nightclub, the deputy secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, said Tuesday.

But Mr. Whitehead drew a distinction between Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, "a self-confessed terrorist," and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, who, he said, is making some efforts to thwart terrorism.

President Ronald Reagan ordered a bombing raid on Libya last month, citing "irrefutable" proof that the Qadhafi government had ordered and executed the April 5 attack at the La Belle discotheque in West Berlin, in which one U.S. serviceman and a Turkish woman were killed and scores were wounded.

Mr. Whitehead was asked in an interview about the U.S. response to Syria's purported involvement in the attack. He replied: "That remains to be seen. We have to study all the information."

The April 15 air attack on Tripoli and Benghazi was the first use of U.S. military might against terrorism. Mr. Reagan said that it served notice that support of terrorists would not go unpunished.

Reuters

Ali Ecefli Ramadan, left, and Recep Muhtar Rohoma Tarhuni in an Ankara court.

Of Syrian links to the bombing, Mr. Whitehead said:

"We have no reason to doubt what the Israelis have said. It's their information, not ours, but we have no reason to doubt it as far as the disco is concerned. That wouldn't be inconsistent with information that we have had."

As to the difference between Libya and Syria, Mr. Whitehead said: "We believe Qadhafi's terrorism is particularly reprehensible because he boasts about it. We have some reason to believe that Assad is trying to suppress it and we are encouraging him to do it more actively."

Meanwhile, the Syrian Embassy in London said that three Syrian diplomats expelled from Britain for refusing to answer questions about an attempt on April 17 to smuggle a bomb aboard an El Al jet in London had left Britain on Tuesday for Damascus.

Zai Oud, Ahmad Abdul Latif and Mounir Monna, all listed as diplomatic attachés, were told on Saturday by the Foreign Office they had seven days in which to leave Britain.

Syria has denied any involvement in the April 17 incident.

The Syrians were ordered out after the Syrian ambassador to Britain refused to waive their immunity and allow them to be questioned by the police in London about the attempt to smuggle the bomb aboard the El Al jet at Heathrow Airport.

In another development, the Italian Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday in Rome that it

See TERROR, Page 4

WP

John C. Whitehead

Taiwan Will Talk To China

Airline Requests Direct Meeting, First Since 1949

United Press International

TAIPEI — Taiwan agreed Tuesday to hold direct talks with China for the first time since the Communist takeover of China in 1949.

The talks, which would be held in Hong Kong, would center on the return of a jumbo jet diverted to the mainland by a defecting pilot. No date for the talks was announced.

China Air Lines, the flagship carrier of Taiwan, said in a statement that it had asked a third party, Cathay Pacific airline in Hong Kong, to contact the official Chinese airline to indicate that it wanted to open talks.

As recently as Monday, China Air Lines had said that it would refuse to negotiate with the Chinese in line with a ban on Taiwan-China contacts imposed by Chiang Kai-shek in 1949. China Air Lines is indirectly owned by the Taiwan government.

Political observers in Taiwan viewed the offer to negotiate with representatives of the Beijing government as highly significant.

Officials from Cathay Pacific had no comment on the China Air Lines statement, and China Air Lines would not elaborate. But airline sources in Hong Kong said that the message from Taipei had been passed to the Beijing government.

The China Air Lines Boeing 747 cargo plane, en route from Bangkok to Taipei via Hong Kong, landed at Guangzhou in southern China on May 3. The pilot, Wang Xijue, said he wanted to remain in China.

Two crew members on the plane said they wanted to be repatriated. China offered to return both men, the airplane and its cargo if Taiwan requested it.

China has been trying for years to get Taiwan to engage in talks aimed at uniting the island with the mainland but Taiwan has always refused. Diplomats had said that China was trying to use the plane incident to force Taiwan into direct communication.

The China Air Lines statement made no direct mention of the Taiwan government. But because the airline is operated by the government, no move on such a sensitive issue could be taken without government approval.

President Chiang Ching-kuo of Taiwan has said that any contact, or even exchanges of postal and communications services, would be tantamount to a "de facto recognition" of the rulers in Beijing as the legal Chinese government.

The airline statement called the situation an "isolated issue," adding that "the plane, its crew and cargo should be discussed as business matters."

It said that China Air Lines officials in Hong Kong would negotiate with the Civil Aviation Administration of China on "matters concerning the release of a 747 cargo plane, its crew and its cargo."

Chiang Lin-chien, an independent member of the Taiwan National Assembly, said that the decision may help to legitimize some of the illegal contacts between China and Taiwan. The Taiwan ban on trade with China remains in effect, for example, despite millions of dollars in exports to China through Hong Kong each year.

Mr. Wang said in Beijing that he wanted to defect to flee corruption and "traffic congestion" in Taiwan. He once flew an American U-2 spy plane mission over China and was said to be highly trusted by the Taiwan government.

New NASA Head Says Shuttle Should Fly Again in July 1987

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — James C. Fletcher, the newly reappointed head of the U.S. space agency, announced Tuesday that space shuttle flights should resume in July 1987 for the first time since the Jan. 28 loss of the Challenger.

"We think that July of 1987 is an appropriate flight date which is reasonably safe, as safe as we can make it," Mr. Fletcher told a House appropriations subcommittee.

Mr. Fletcher said that the date could slip, depending on recommendations from the presidential panel investigating the loss of the Challenger, or because of other factors.

Mr. Fletcher made his comments during a hearing at which he also said he was appointing a special review group to "revisit how NASA manages its entire program." The review will be headed by General Samuel Phillips, a key official during the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Apollo moon program of the 1970s.

At the same time, Mr. Fletcher said he was "very appalled and disappointed at how the press has treated NASA" in the months since the Challenger accident. He conceded that the agency has made mistakes, but said news reports on the agency have dwelled on the errors, and seem to have forgotten the accomplishments of the first 25 years of the space program.

Mr. Fletcher appeared before the committee to discuss the NASA budget for the next fiscal year. He said it might take another two or three weeks before the Reagan administration can provide even a "rough cut" of the spending changes that will be required because of the accident.

Mr. Fletcher's appearance marked his first full day in command at NASA since he headed the agency from 1971 to 1977. Mr. Fletcher, 66, was sworn in Monday.

■ **Test Showed Seals Could Fail**

David E. Sanger of The New York Times reported from New York:

Nearly six months before the Challenger disaster, NASA was given results of a test showing that safety seals in the space shuttle's booster rockets could fail at temperatures of 50 degrees Fahrenheit (10 degrees centigrade) or lower, according to a newly disclosed document.

Ruptures of both the primary and backup seals of the booster rockets have been blamed for the disaster, which killed the seven astronauts aboard. The Challenger was launched in a temperature of 36 degrees Fahrenheit, (2.2 degrees centigrade), far colder than at any previous shuttle launching. It disintegrated 74 seconds later.

The newly disclosed document is an August 1985 letter by an engineer for the rockets' manufacturer, Morton Thiokol Inc., to officials at the space agency's Marshall Space Flight Center, in Huntsville, Alabama. It appears to call into question early testimony by space agency officials to the presidential investigative commission that there was no clear correlation between low temperatures and failure of the seals.

The new document describes the results of a laboratory test designed to determine if a backup O-ring seal, whose function becomes critical if the primary seal ruptures, can remain in contact with the rocket casing during launching.

"At 100 degrees Fahrenheit the O ring maintained contact," says the letter by Brian G. Russell, dated Aug. 9. "At 75 degrees Fahrenheit the O ring lost contact for 2.4

See SHUTTLE, Page 4

Soviet Aides Say Leak Of Radiation Is Ending

By Carol J. Williams
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Western diplomats said Tuesday that they were told by Soviet officials that radiation emissions have almost ceased at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, while new reports revealed that a catastrophe was narrowly averted last week.

The national television news program Vremya announced that a speech by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, would be carried Wednesday night, but gave no indication of the subject of the address. Mr. Gorbachev has made no public statements on the April 26 accident at the nuclear plant.

A Soviet official said Tuesday that contrary to reports Monday only six, rather than eight, persons had died so far as a result of the accident.

An official statement issued Monday night said that six persons had died and 35 were in "grave" condition from injuries received at Chernobyl, about 80 miles (130 kilometers) north of Kiev. The statement did not make clear whether the six deaths were in addition to two at the time of the accident.

But Ivan Yemelyanov, deputy director of the organization that designed the Chernobyl reactor, said Tuesday that the total death count was six, including the first two victims.

The television news program showed footage of cleanup efforts continuing at Chernobyl and an interview with one of the scientists directing the decontamination process. Boris Gudaspov, a radiation control expert, said that environmental conditions in the evacuated zone do not threaten the health of cleanup workers, but said it was too early to tell when area residents might be able to return home.

About 92,000 people have been evacuated from an area 18 miles in diameter around the crippled power plant in the Ukraine.

Boris Y. Shcherbina, head of the government inquiry into the accident, briefed diplomats from 15 nations about the Chernobyl accident.

Diplomats who attended Mr. Shcherbina's briefing said they were given conflicting information on the radiation situation around the four-reactor complex.

"First they said emissions stopped; then they said emissions practically stopped," one diplomat commented.

Mr. Shcherbina said that readings Tuesday at five of seven monitoring stations in the western Soviet Union showed that radiation had dropped to normal background levels. He was quoted as saying that radiation at two stations southwest of the Chernobyl plant, including one in Moldavia, remained slightly above normal.

He also said that Soviet technicians are using a French-made polymer, a synthetic substance, to cover ground contaminated by radiation. The government newspaper Izvestia said that workers were covering 180,000 to 240,000 square yards (150,000 to 200,000 square meters) each day, but gave no indi-

See SOVIET, Page 4

ON PAGE 3

■ **Some European nations** are canceling plans to build nuclear plants.

■ **A 'safe' reactor** may be close to development, according to nuclear experts.

■ **A 1,500-foot plume** of fire at Chernobyl apparently caused fallout to be heavy up to a thousand miles away.

Kuwait May Switch Investment From West

By Rory Channing
Reuters

KUWAIT — Kuwait has served notice on Western financial markets that it is reviewing the spread of its huge foreign assets and may shift funds to Communist nations and the Third World.

Finance Minister Jassem al-Kharafi, citing political and economic factors for the move, listed China, the Soviet Union, India, Turkey and South Korea as likely recipients of investment from Kuwait, one of the richest Arab oil countries.

The government has come under pressure in the National Assembly to curb investments in the United States, which Mr. Kharafi recently put at more than 4.22 billion dinars ($14.7 billion).

In a written reply to questions in the assembly this week, Mr. Kharafi said: "We are looking after Kuwaiti investments and control them continuously, and try to adjust our strategy in accordance with political and economic changes."

He said that Washington's freeze of Libyan assets in the United States in January, in retaliation for alleged Libyan support for terrorism, had been carefully assessed and taken into account in Kuwait's investment policy.

Mr. Kharafi was replying to a question from an assembly deputy, Ahmed al-Rabi, who had described the U.S. freeze when it was imposed as "dangerous international piracy."

The finance minister said that Kuwait had reviewed risks to its investments and taken steps to minimize them. The risks included currency values and inflation, as well as political factors, he said.

Banking sources estimated Kuwait's reserves at the end of the financial year ending last June at about $80 billion, much of it in the United States and Western Europe. Annual income on the investments totaled around $4 billion.

Mr. Kharafi said that agreements had been signed with some countries to encourage Kuwaiti investments and to protect them from what he called "political shocks."

"We are drawing up plans to seek investments for Kuwaiti funds in China, India, the Soviet Union, Turkey and Korea," he said.

Banking sources cautioned against interpreting the finance minister's statement as a policy shift directly linked to the U.S. freeze of Libyan assets.

At the time, Mr. Kharafi called the freeze a blow to the confidence of foreign investors.

But the sources noted that last month the minister discounted speculation that the U.S. authorities might freeze Kuwaiti investments, saying: "Such political fears are unfounded."

The sources said that Kuwait had already begun diversifying its investments to include countries such as those named by Mr. Kharafi.

But the U.S. freeze could add momentum to the search for fresh investment channels, as could the drop in oil prices, they said.

"Now that the oil price is down," one banker said, "Kuwait will be counting even more on income from investments to help fill the deficit in the budget."

In recent years, oil revenue has contributed 90 percent or more a year to state income, which is officially projected to drop 38 percent to $6.71 billion in 1985-86, while spending is forecast to fall 11 percent to $10.63 billion.

Reports Say Waldheim Aided in Deportations

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS — As a first lieutenant in the German army in World War II, Kurt Waldheim provided information that helped deport thousands of Italian soldiers into forced labor in Germany after Italy's surrender to the Allies in 1943, according to German war documents.

Robert E. Herzstein, professor of history at the University of South Carolina, said the documents indicate that the former secretary-general of the United Nations was involved not merely in information gathering, as he has said, but directly in operations and in intelligence during his service in the Balkans between 1942 and 1945.

"They show that Mr. Waldheim played an extremely important role in the massive deportation process, a process that was considered vital by the Reich to secure Italian labor for the German war effort," Mr. Herzstein said in Columbia, South Carolina. He said he found the documents in the National Archives in Washington.

Mr. Waldheim, a candidate for the Austrian presidency, failed until recently to acknowledge his war service.

He has been accused of involvement in attacks on Yugoslav partisans and with having known of the deportation of Jews from Salonika, Greece, to Nazi death camps, but has denied the charges.

The newly disclosed documents do not suggest that Mr. Waldheim committed any war crimes, the historian said.

The crucial document is one marked secret and dated Sept. 22, 1943, in which Mr. Waldheim's name, identification number and initials appear. It records a phone conversation in which Mr. Waldheim briefed his superior at the high command in Salonika about arrangements for transporting tens of thousands of Italian soldiers from Greece to German labor camps.

At the time, Mr. Waldheim was based in Athens as part of a 20-man German army detachment whose purpose was to deport the Italians.

In his report, Mr. Waldheim said that 27,000 officers and men had

AP

Kurt Waldheim

been assembled in Athens and thousands of others were being held in regional collection camps for deportation while 4,600 men were to be kept behind in Athens "for use as labor."

By the beginning of October, Mr. Waldheim's detachment had completed the deportation of more than 100,000 Italians, according to another document signed by another member of Mr. Waldheim's unit.

The operation was part of a swift deportation of 1.5 million Italian

See DEPORT, Page 4

The Associated Press

Lily Lee Chen, the first woman Chinese-American mayor the United States. She lost her bid for re-election.

Backlash Feared Over California's Ethnic Growth

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

MONTEREY PARK, California — Three years ago, when this Los Angeles suburb was named an All-America City, the colorful string of Asian shops and restaurants along Garvey Avenue and the city newsletters in Chinese and Spanish seemed to reaffirm its image as the California of the future — integrated, prosperous, peaceful.

Now, the woman who was the first female Chinese-American mayor in the country and her two Hispanic colleagues on the city council are reeling from their re-election defeat. Politicians as far away as Sacramento, the state capital, and Washington are wondering whether Monterey Park signals a rebirth of anti-immigrant politics that appears in turbulent cycles in U.S. history.

Despite an influx of legal and illegal immigrants, California voters had remained surprisingly nonchalant until recently, at least in comparison with the violent way they reacted to the last major immigrant surge a century ago.

And despite grumbling about county hospitals full of penniless immigrants and sharp debates about bilingual ballots and elementary school classes taught in foreign languages, no significant election since World War II has appeared to turn on the immigrant issue.

Now, however, California is moving toward what demographers say is the inevitable day, perhaps as soon as a generation away, when Anglos, as Caucasians of non-Latin extraction are called here, will become a minority of the state's population. The strain is beginning to show:

● At least two leading candidates for the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate, Michael Antonovich, a Los Angeles County supervisor, and Representative Ed Zschau have featured immigration-law overhaul in campaign speeches, with Mr. Antonovich suggesting that troops be used to stop the flow of undocumented aliens from Mexico.

Concern is growing about a rebirth of anti-immigrant politics that appears in turbulent cycles in American history.

● In a move aimed at overcrowded Hispanic and Asian housing, a majority of the Los Angeles City Council has agreed to consider a bill limiting the number of people who may share a bedroom.

● USENGLISH, a Washington-based group determined to make English the official U.S. language and end such practices as bilingual ballots, has become one of the country's fastest-growing nonprofit organizations. More than 65,000 of its 180,000 members, who pay $20 to join, live in California.

● An initiative to make English the state's official language is expected to appear on the November ballot and seems to have a good chance of passing. At least six other states have such laws.

"There are real, popular concerns over immigration," said Roger Conner, executive director of the Washington-based Federation for American Immigration Reform, "and this is the first time they have forced themselves into the public agenda."

Monterey Park, with a population of 60,000, is an obvious place for a collision between the immigrant influx and native resistance to it.

In 1960, the city was about 85 percent Anglo. Now it is about 22 percent Anglo, 37 percent Hispanic and 40 percent Asian, producing a clash of attitudes as glaring as the sentiment expressed on a huge gasoline station sign here: "Will The Last American to Leave Monterey Park Please Bring the Flag."

Lily Lee Chen, a Chinese immigrant and county administrator whose term as mayor brought national newspaper headlines, was sued for $1 million by the sign's owner when she objected to the message on behalf of the council. The lawsuit was dismissed but marked the opening volley in a war of bad feeling that has turned the city's political life upside down.

Three political novices — Chris Houseman, Barry L. Hatch and Patricia Reichenberger — transformed resentment over crowded streets, foreign-language signs, prolifera-

See ETHNIC, Page 4

INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

■ **Najibullah**, the new Afghan Communist leader, was once a devout Moslem. Page 4.

■ **Thai troops** allegedly tortured Cambodians. Page 2.

■ **Two Dominican** center-right-ist candidates appear to be even in popularity. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ **Norway's government** said it could cooperate with OPEC on oil pricing. Page 9.

■ **France will cut** interest rates on Thursday, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said. Page 9.

INSIGHTS

■ **Adolf Eichmann's** captor speaks for the first time about the event. This article is on the new Insights page, which will appear twice a week, Wednesday and Friday. On other days of the week extra space will be devoted to letters to the editor, editorial cartoons and more editorial comment. Page 7.

Thai Troops Tortured 3 Cambodian Refugees, Rights Group Charges

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — At least three Cambodian refugees under the care of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reportedly have been tortured by Thai soldiers responsible for security at the camp where they were housed.

According to Amnesty International and international aid organizations, the torture took place in the Khao I Dang refugee holding center in late March.

It was described in a worldwide "urgent action" appeal issued by Amnesty International's headquarters in London on May 6.

The victims apparently are still being held by security forces at the camp.

People associated with aid organizations working along the Thai-Cambodian border said that officials of the UN High Commissioner's office here have not been allowed to visit them.

Thai troops were said to have picked up the Cambodian refugees four days after a Thai soldier was killed during a raid on the camp by armed Cambodian intruders. The refugees were said to have been tortured with hot irons to extract confessions of complicity in the death of the Thai soldier.

The Thai government has not responded to the Amnesty International report. A spokesman for the Thai National Security Council said Monday that the council's general secretary, Prasong Soonsiri, who oversees refugee matters, would make no comment until he had studied the report.

Thai military officials said they knew nothing of the charges.

Spokesmen for the high commissioner in Geneva and Bangkok said they had no comment on the Amnesty International report.

Members of several international organizations commented but asked not to be identified because they said they feared that their work with refugees could be curtailed. They said tensions had been rising between Cambodians and Thai forces along the border.

The area, poor and sparsely populated, has always been a haven for smugglers and bandits.

There have been nighttime extortion raids carried out by ethnic Cambodian gangs roaming nearby mountains.

Refugees have been killed when they refused demands for cash or valuables. Others have died in shoot-outs between the well-armed intruders and Thai forces protecting the camps.

The events leading to the alleged torture of the Cambodians began with such a clash, according to reports gathered from a variety of sources and to the Amnesty International investigation.

Ethnic Cambodians apparently broke into Khao I Dang on March 17.

Whether they were robbers or illegal "tax" collectors is a matter of dispute. It does appear certain that they fought their way out of the camp using rocket-propelled grenades. A Thai soldier was killed and another was wounded.

The soldiers who guard Khao I Dang act as border security forces elsewhere in the area. They belong to a special unit called Task Force 80.

They are a force recruited locally that falls directly under the Supreme Command, not a regular Royal Thai Army unit.

According to the Amnesty International account, it was on March 21 that Task Force 80 troops took four Cambodians in the camp into custody. Apparently the troops believed the four were in some way connected to the gang that had entered the camp.

Three of the four Cambodians, according to the rights group — other sources say all four, or possibly more — were then tortured.

Marty Lederhandler/The Associated Press

Yelena G. Bonner, left, with Anatoli B. Shcharansky in New York.

Shcharansky, Bonner Urge Pressure on Soviet

Reuters

NEW YORK — Anatoli B. Shcharansky, the former Soviet Jewish dissident, and Yelena G. Bonner, wife of the dissident physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, have met for the first time in nearly a decade and called for continued Western pressure on Moscow to allow dissent.

Mr. Shcharansky and Mrs. Bonner, both founders of the Moscow group formed to monitor the international agreements on human rights concluded at Helsinki in 1975, had not seen each other since the day he was arrested in 1977.

On Monday, they hugged, spoke in Russian and then joined another founder of the group, Ludmilla Alexeyeva, to talk about an effort started 10 years ago that was crushed by Soviet officials.

Of the 22 founding members of the Moscow group, 12 were imprisoned, including the group's founder, Yuri Orlov; seven have emigrated, either voluntarily or under pressure; and one, Mrs. Bonner, was sent into internal exile.

"The Helsinki accords were really a test of Soviet intentions," Mr. Shcharansky said.

"The results you know. We existed for nine months and then the baby was born. The KGB started arrests."

Mr. Shcharansky was released from prison in February as part of an East-West prisoner exchange and allowed to emigrate to Israel.

Mrs. Bonner is in the West for medical treatment and is to return June 2 to her home in Gorky. The city is closed to foreigners.

In Congress, Sharp Words For Shultz Over Budget

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congressional leaders from both parties have brushed aside criticism from the Reagan administration and said they would push ahead with deep cuts in budget requests for both foreign aid and embassy security.

They said Monday that the criticism was particularly unwelcome, and unfair, because President Ronald Reagan has refused to consider any revenue increases to help reduce the budget deficit and to finance government programs.

Representative William H. Gray 3d, the Pennsylvania Democrat who heads the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, said he had an angry, 15-minute conversation last week with Secretary of State George P. Shultz on budget matters while the secretary was traveling in Asia.

According to Mr. Gray, he told Mr. Shultz, "You want more money, you tell your president to bring it by."

Mr. Gray said Mr. Shultz lectured him on the negative impact that would result from planned cuts in the State Department budget. Mr. Gray then delivered a lecture of his own, he said, outlining the impact of budget cuts on agriculture, housing and other segments of the domestic economy.

Mr. Shultz ignited the controversy when he said Sunday that the proposed congressional reductions would be "a tragedy for United States foreign policy" if they were not reversed. He said he was planning to "drop everything else" to lobby for his requests on Capitol Hill, but the reactions Monday indicated that he faces a tough selling job.

The secretary of state is concerned about two issues. On foreign aid, the Senate budget would slash spending by $700 million below current levels, while the House version would make a cut of $1 billion. The proposed cuts would amount to approximately 10 percent. If Israel and Egypt received their full existing levels, other countries could see their shares reduced by one-third or even more.

Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, said he would consider Mr. Shultz's complaints, but he was not optimistic. In a time of tight budgets, he said, "foreign aid is not a big seller; it's just very hard to generate a lot of interest."

Other lawmakers pointed out that as a candidate for president, Mr. Reagan was a leading critic of foreign aid and had helped poison the political atmosphere for the program. Now, however, the president and his advisers are arguing that foreign aid is an important instrument of American policy.

In addition, the Reagan administration has requested $4.4 billion for a five-year program to enhance embassy security around the world. About $2.1 billion of that is for the current fiscal year, plus the new one beginning Oct. 1, according to Mark Helmke, a spokesman for Senator Richard G. Lugar, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

On Wednesday, the panel is scheduled to draft legislation covering those two years, and Mr. Lugar, an Indiana Republican, intends to trim the administration request by $1 billion, Mr. Helmke said.

Some senators voiced concern that attempts to enhance embassy security would produce the wrong image for the United States by building "fortresses" around the world.

WORLD BRIEFS

India Reacts Cautiously on Bhopal

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Indian officials reacted cautiously Tuesday to a court ruling in New York that a lawsuit against Union Carbide Corp. on behalf of victims in the 1984 chemical leak in Bhopal should be tried in India.

"I do not not consider it a defeat or a victory," said Asoke Sen, the Indian law minister. But Arjun Singh, a senior aide to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, said he was surprised by the decision. "I do believe that justice delayed is justice denied," he said.

The chief justice of the Indian Supreme Court, P.N. Bhagwati, said separately that he believed that Indian courts could handle the case even though they lacked experience in such matters. This had been a main argument for trying the case in the United States. The Press Trust of India reported that government sources indicated that an appeal of the U.S. ruling was not being considered.

Bangladesh Leader Accused of Fraud

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters) — Bangladesh opposition leaders accused President Hussain Mohammed Ershad on Tuesday of engineering a fraud in last week's parliamentary election. They demanded his resignation.

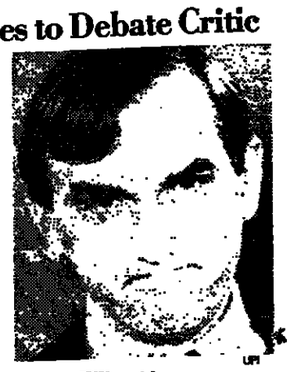
The leader of the main opposition group, the Awami League, refused to accept the results, which put the party in second place with 70 seats behind the pro-government Jatiya Party's 134 out of 268 counted. "We were victims of a massive fraud, engineered by the country's highest authority, the scale of which is unprecedented in the history of democracy," Wazed Hasina said at a party rally.

Rockets Wound 3 in Northern Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — Two rockets fired from Lebanon fell on northern Israel on Tuesday, slightly wounding three persons, military sources said in a censored dispatch.

The Soviet-designed 107mm rockets damaged two parked cars and a power line, said the sources, who asked not to be identified. Israeli officials generally decline to divulge locations of rocket attacks for fear that it will help guerrillas target their missiles in the future.

U.S. Official Refuses to Debate Critic



UPI

Elliot Abrams

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (AP) — Harvard University withdrew a speaking invitation to a critic of President Ronald Reagan's policy in Central America because a State Department official refused to share the platform with him, officials say.

Robert E. White, ambassador to El Salvador under President Jimmy Carter, had been scheduled to respond to a speech Tuesday night by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

Mr. Abrams was to speak on "Democracy in Central America" at the John F. Kennedy School of Government. The invitation for Mr. White's response, extended by the school's Institute of Politics, was withdrawn after Mr. Abrams refused to appear with Mr. White. Mr. Abrams's press secretary, Greg Lagana, described Mr. White "as something of a crank."

Iran Again Orders Wearing of Chador

ATHENS (UPI) — Iranian revolutionary guards have closed scores of boutiques and clothing stores in Tehran in a renewed campaign to force women to wear the traditional Islamic veil, residents in the Iranian capital said Tuesday by telephone.

The campaign began days after the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, warned that "seven years after the revolution," women who fail to wear the chador, which covers everything but the hands and face, or who "permit a little of their hair to stay out" face up to three months in reform camps.

"It seems a little violence is again necessary," Mr. Rafsanjani said at Friday prayers on May 2. The government warned that owners of stores displaying women's underwear would be liable to public flogging and fines, the Tehran residents said.

Amnesty International Assails Mexico

LONDON (AP) — Amnesty International accused the Mexican government Wednesday of failing to stop a pattern of killings, torture and other abuses of Indians and peasants in rural land disputes.

The London-based human rights organization, which sent researchers to Mexico in March 1984 and January 1985, focused on cases in the southeastern states of Oaxaca and Chiapas but said it believed that other states with similar land problems showed the same pattern of abuses.

The Mexican government criticized Amnesty International, saying the organization had made "untrue generalizations" based on one-sided evidence about torture of people under arrest. A spokesman said the organization stood by its conclusions but hoped to continue a dialogue with the Mexican authorities.

For the Record

Pope John Paul II will visit Texas, Florida and California next year, Roman Catholic Church officials in Austin, Texas, said Tuesday. *(AP)*

Bernard Sanders, a Socialist who is mayor of Burlington, formally announced his candidacy for governor of Vermont on Monday. The move was expected to complicate the re-election campaign of Madeleine Kunin, a liberal Democrat. *(NYT)*

Six Czechoslovak Catholics were put on trial in Prague on Wednesday for writing and distributing religious pamphlets, the Roman Catholic news service Kathpress reported from Vienna. *(Reuters)*

Relief Agency Pulls Out Of Province in Ethiopia

Reuters

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — World Vision, one of the biggest private aid agencies working among Ethiopian famine victims, has pulled its workers out of Tigre province following increased threats against them by anti-government guerrillas.

"We were not able to ensure the safety of our personnel so we reluctantly had to remove them and close down our operations in Tigre," a spokesman for the relief agency said Tuesday.

The spokesman said threats against World Vision had mounted over the last month.

A World Vision residence compound at Alamata, on the Tigre border, was attacked by unidentified gunmen on March 8 and two Ethiopian staff members were killed.

Tigre, in northern Ethiopia, suffered from severe drought in 1984 and 1985. It is a center of resistance to the government in Addis Ababa, and rebels of the Tigre People's Liberation Front are active in the province.

World Vision had been distributing food in the province for the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The World Vision spokesman would not say where the threats had come from. Officials from other private aid organizations working in Ethiopia said the threats had come from anti-government rebels.

The relief agency had operated five sites in Tigre with a staff of 12 Ethiopians and seven foreigners.

The spokesman said that staff members had begun leaving the province at the end of last month and that the move had been completed at the beginning of May.

NYT

Shultz Now Seeks More Manila Aid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, in a shift of emphasis from two weeks ago, said Tuesday that the United States would help lead an international effort to collect $2 billion to assist President Corazon C. Aquino.

"We'll have to try to help them piece it together from various places, other countries, Japan, European countries — Australia is ready to put up some money — and the various international financial institutions," Mr. Shultz said.

Mr. Shultz's stance marked a change from two weeks ago, when he said that Vice President Salvador H. Laurel of the Philippines "gave the impression that his needs were infinite."

Marcos's Fall Seen as Coup For Reagan

The Associated Press

LONDON — The peaceful government change in the Philippines was "perhaps the most notable foreign policy success for the United States" in 1986, the International Institute for Strategic Studies said Wednesday.

The departure of President Ferdinand E. Marcos on Feb. 25 and his replacement by Corazon C. Aquino, the institute said, allowed President Ronald Reagan "to proclaim a success for his policy of championing freedom fighters, while at the same time improving the long-term prospects of maintaining the key U.S. military bases in the Philippines."

An article in the "Strategic Survey 1985-86," entitled "Miracle in the Philippines," said:

"With Marcos and his more corrupt cronies out of the way, a new leadership with the support of the majority of the people at last has a chance to address these problems. In the long term nothing less will preserve the nation and its alliance."

Discussing Japan, the report said its major problems "continue to be its economic success and its trade policies, which hamper its efforts to enhance its influence abroad."

The report said the "minimal improvement" in Japanese relations with the Soviet Union "has further emphasized the limited possibilities for change in Japan's strategic relationship."

On South Korea, the institute drew parallels with the Philippines, saying that in both countries "there is the same yearning for democratic change."

The institute warned that President Chun Doo Hwan must meet this striving "if there is not to be serious trouble in the streets."

"How the United States uses its unquestionable influence will be very important in determining the outcome," it said.

The institute said that Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, took "a number of large leaps forward toward his twin goals of modernizing the Chinese economy through the exercise of market forces and of reconstituting the higher bodies of the party and government to ensure the pursuit of his aims will continue under his successors."

Assessing the war in Cambodia, the institute said, "The success of the Vietnamese Army in destroying the key border bases from which the opposition operated has brought an undesired, but unmistakable, quiet to the continuing war."

Measles Kills 114 in Tanzania

Reuters

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — An outbreak of measles has killed 114 children in Tanzania's western Kasulu district in the past six months, the government-owned Daily News reported.

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ASEAN Looks to Its Economic Future

6 Nations Weigh Merits of an EC-Like Common Market

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are pondering whether to establish a European Community-style common market or to retain looser economic links. ASEAN is widely regarded as one of the most successful models of nonmilitary regional cooperation in the Third World.

ASEAN foreign ministers agreed at their recent meeting in Bali that heads of government of the six member nations would gather in Manila in July 1987.

The Malaysian foreign minister, Ahmad Rithauddeen, said the ASEAN summit meeting would focus on economic issues and was expected to draw up guidelines that would determine the structure of the association and objectives to the end of the century.

He said that proposals being weighed to help lift ASEAN economies from recession included forming a common market, a free trade area or enlarging existing preferential trade arrangements.

He did not say which members of the group favored economic integration. But past statements from officials in the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore suggest that the idea has some support in government circles in those countries.

Since the founding of ASEAN in 1967, its leaders have held two summit meetings, in 1976 and 1977.

The ASEAN nations — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — have a combined population of about 300 million, compared with 320 million in the EC.

The Soviet Union and its main ally in Asia, Vietnam, have both asserted recently that the United States and Japan are trying to make ASEAN part of a formal military alliance that would become the Asia-Pacific equivalent of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

But the Indonesian foreign minister, Mochtar Kusumaatadja, said in Jakarta last week that his nation would never involve itself in such a military pact.

President Ronald Reagan has described ASEAN as "a linchpin of American Pacific policy" and has praised it for mobilizing international opposition to the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Cambodia.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia said in a recent interview that ASEAN had been successful in political cooperation and in coordinating foreign policy moves.

"We hardly do anything internationally without consulting each other," he said.

Mr. Mahathir noted, however, that its efforts at economic cooperation had "not been that much of a success." He said he was wary about suggestions that ASEAN should develop along EC lines.

The Malaysian leader said he did not believe that the EC had achieved its goals of political and economic integration. And he cautioned that ASEAN countries had much lower per capita incomes and purchasing power than those of Western Europe.

He also noted that they were much more diverse in size and that their economies were competitive rather than complementary.

"Therefore it would be an unequal partnership," he said, "and that is bound to strain the system more than I think happens in Europe."

Mr. Mahathir noted that Singapore has a population of only 2.5 million while Indonesia has an estimated 170 million people.

"Singapore can produce a lot of things that can be sold in Indonesia," he said. "But what can Indonesia sell to Singapore in terms of manufactured goods, or even non-manufactured goods? Not much."

The Indonesian minister for economics, finance and industry, Ali Wardhana, made a similar point in a recent interview with a regional magazine.

He said that Indonesia only started to industrialize about 10 years ago and could not compete with Singapore's higher technology and Thailand's more efficient export industries.

Diplomats say there appears to be an emerging consensus among ASEAN leaders to opt for less ambitious schemes than economic integration.

"It makes sense to share the combined ASEAN market," Mr. Mahathir said, "and to have a sort of division of labor where certain industries will be located in one country but will have access to all other ASEAN countries."

He said he thought that kind of cooperation was feasible.

Mr. Wardhana said that Indonesia would agree to enlarged preferential trading arrangements with its ASEAN partners, but gradually and in industries where Indonesia was strong and could compete.

Some European Nations Drop Plans to Build Nuclear Plants

Reuters

LONDON — The Chernobyl nuclear disaster is prompting some European nations to cancel or suspend plans to build more nuclear plants.

The accident in the Ukraine was the first in the history of civilian nuclear power to be the direct cause of deaths from radiation.

Opinion polls in several countries show that public confidence in nuclear energy has dwindled to the point where it has only minority backing.

The picture is not uniform. France stands out in Western Europe as the one country determined to go ahead with a huge nuclear program.

The French depend on nuclear power for about 65 percent of their electricity and industry sources say the Chernobyl disaster is unlikely to affect France's commitment to nuclear energy.

Some French ecological activists say the nuclear plants are dangerous and expensive, but in the general election last March they won only 1.6 percent of the vote.

In other European states where politics have a "greener" hue, the Chernobyl accident already is having a discernible effect.

The accident has forced the suspension of Dutch government plans for a major expansion of nuclear power in the 1990s. The Netherlands currently has two nuclear plants operating.

An opinion poll in the Netherlands last weekend showed 70 percent of those surveyed opposed to nuclear energy and the growing distrust of the technology could affect the outcome of elections May 21.

The opposition Labor Party, whose anti-nuclear stance now appears to be popular, could deprive the center-right government of its majority.

In Italy, a local Communist-controlled council has ordered a suspension of work on a new nuclear power site in the aftermath of the Soviet accident.

The council, in Trino, Piedmont, has asked the authorities to guarantee the safety of the 2,000-megawatt plant.

A spokesman for Italy's National Atomic Energy Authority said the Chernobyl accident had hurt plans to build more nuclear plants. Italy has three operating and a fourth nearly completed.

Last Saturday an anti-nuclear rally in Rome attracted an estimated 100,000 people.

In West Germany, where nuclear energy has been an important political issue for much of the past decade, the Chernobyl accident has swung public opinion even further against the industry.

A poll published Monday in the news magazine Der Spiegel showed that 69 percent of West Germans were opposed to any more nuclear plants. Also, 54 percent believed that existing atomic plants, which provide one-third of the nation's electricity, should be phased out.

The poll forecast big political gains for the anti-nuclear Greens and losses for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats in general elections next January.

The main opposition Social Democratic Party has sharpened its anti-nuclear policies. It appointed a commission Tuesday to decide on a schedule for implementing the party's decision to phase out West Germany's nuclear plants.

In Yugoslavia, the disaster has killed off plans to build the country's second nuclear plant, according to the political weekly NIN.

Last week the authorities dropped, without explanation, plans for a nuclear power station at Prevlaka, near Zagreb, and NIN said the decision was made because of the Chernobyl accident.

In the Nordic countries, which suffered serious radioactive fallout from the Soviet accident, nuclear power has taken a particularly bad hammering.

The Finnish government said the accident would postpone any decision on whether to build a fifth reactor.

Sweden's prime minister, Ingvar Carlsson, has said that some reactors could be shut down before 2010 if a committee investigating the Chernobyl accident finds Swedish plants to be unsafe. In 1980, Swedes voted in a referendum to phase out nuclear plants by 2010 because of safety worries.

In Poland there have been some minor anti-nuclear demonstrations since the accident. On May 3, supporters of the banned independent trade union Solidarity confronted policemen in Warsaw and chanted, "Thanks for the radiation."

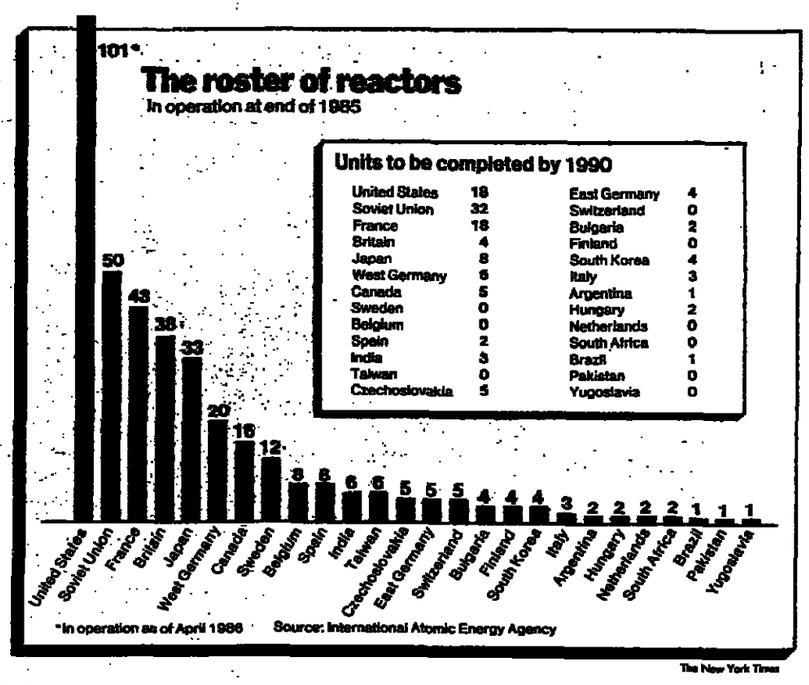
West Germany's economics minister, Martin Bangemann, said Tuesday that farmers could receive as much as one billion Deutsche marks ($462 million) to compensate for loss of income as a result of the disaster.

He said on West German radio that agriculture ministers from the federal states, who are to meet in Bonn on Wednesday, would determine the extent of losses. He pledged "swift and unbureaucratic aid" from the government.

Farm sales have been hit hard by warnings from state authorities to the public not to eat leafy vegetables because of possible radiation contamination. Some German states have told farmers to plow their produce back into the ground. Inspectors have confiscated tons of vegetables that exceeded permissible radiation levels.

In Warsaw, the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that Western restrictions on Polish food imports would cost the country as much as $50 million this month and could result in the permanent loss of markets.

In Belgrade, the official Tanjug news agency said that milk and dairy products now could be consumed throughout Yugoslavia, as could fruit and vegetables after washing.



The New York Times

Experts Expect to Develop a 'Safe' Reactor

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Taking on one of technology's greatest challenges, engineers around the world are stepping up efforts to design safer nuclear power generators. And after successful tests last month, some American experts believe they may be close to developing an *"inherently safe" nuclear reactor.*

Such a reactor, according to its designers, would shut itself down quickly without human intervention or backup systems in the event of a breakdown similar to what happened at Three Mile Island in *1979 and apparently at the Chernobyl* power plant in the Soviet Ukraine.

This would presumably make the reactor invulnerable to the most dread nuclear accidents involving runaway release of radioactive material and a catastrophic meltdown of the uranium fuel core.

Although Charles E. Till of the Argonne National Laboratory emphasized the developmental nature of the new technology, which exploits the properties of liquid metal cooling and metallic fuel and incorporates recent discoveries in fuel processing, he said that a full-power test of the experimental system in Idaho on April 3 was a "remarkable success."

Mr. Till, the associate director of the laboratory for engineering research, said the next step was to build a prototype reactor and run further tests of the system's long-term reliability. Two manufacturers, the General Electric Co. and the Rockwell International Corp., are working with Argonne engineers on designs for commercial reactors based on the new concept.

But Thomas B. Cochran, a nuclear expert at the Natural Resources Defense Council and a former adviser to the Department of Energy, cautioned that the safety of the integral fast reactor, as the new system is called, has been "a subject of heated debate" and that many questions remained. He said the enthusiastic descriptions of the concept in recent weeks seemed to be "a desperate bid for research funding."

The Argonne laboratory, near Chicago and operated by the *University of Chicago for the Department* of Energy, is spending about $70 million annually on the integral fast reactor concept. The experimental reactor used in recent tests is at the Energy Department's Idaho National Engineering Laboratory near Idaho Falls.

Richard E. Lester, professor of nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said the integral fast reactor was one of several concepts that represent a "radical shift in design philosophy" and seemed to be the "logical direction" for research, especially in the aftermath of the Chernobyl accident.

The new philosophy entails a reliance on intrinsic safety features that should preclude an accident rather than on complex mechanisms added to a reactor to defend against a disaster once trouble begins.

A basic feature of the integral fast reactor is the use of liquid sodium as the cooling *fluid.* In most conventional reactors, water is circulated through the fuel core. The water extracts heat from the *core, keeping it from overheating,* and transfers the heat outside where it produces steam that drives turbines to generate electricity.

But because water boils at only 212 degrees Fahrenheit (100 degrees centigrade), it must be kept under intense pressure in a reactor, or else it will boil away and expose the core to a meltdown. That means the reactor must be contained in a larger vessel.

Liquid sodium, on the other hand, has a 1,600-degree boiling point, which allows it to be used at normal room pressure. Since the vessel containing the reactor can thus be smaller, the entire system can be submerged in a pool of liquid sodium. The effect of the pool-type reactor configuration, Mr. Till said, "is that all of the potential cooling fluid, not just that flowing through the core, is available to you in any kind of accident situation."

The liquid sodium carries the heat to water outside, where the steam to drive the turbines is produced.

The most important characteristic of metallic fuel is its inherent *ability to shut down power output* in response to overheating, Mr. Till said. The excess heat causes an expansion in the core. The uranium atoms spread apart, slowing the chain reaction and reducing temperatures to normal.

In the most critical test of the concept, on April 3, the 20,000-kilowatt reactor in Idaho was operating at full power when, as planned, all liquid sodium stopped flowing through the system. Ordinarily, this is one of the most feared occurrences in nuclear-power *generation. If this happened at a* conventional reactor, operators must respond immediately and insert control rods into the reactor to halt the chain reaction before it leads to fire or a meltdown of the core.

As the engineers predicted, the loss of coolant in the test first caused a rise in temperature, but in minutes everything was under control. Without any human action, the chain reaction stopped and power dropped to almost zero. Temperatures fell to safe levels.

Experts Say Fire Plume Of 1,500 Feet in Soviet Caused High Fallout

By Stuart Diamond
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fallout readings and other analysis suggest that fire from the Chernobyl reactor probably shot more than a thousand feet into the air for two days, carrying radiation from an exposed nuclear fuel core, three scientists studying the accident have said.

The experts, one of them a Soviet-born engineer who helped to design a nearly identical Soviet plant, gave a technical briefing Monday for a small group of reporters. The briefing was held at the World Trade Center headquarters of *Ebasco Services Inc., a major reactor* builder, where the scientists are employed.

They provided many new details of the probable course of the accident at the Chernobyl plant near Kiev. They added that they had checked their conclusions, also based on knowledge of Soviet reactors and chemical calculations, with numerous other American scientists, who agreed.

C. Paul Robinson, Ebasco's chief scientist and until recently the head of weapons programs at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, said the Chernobyl plant was inherently unsafe and a "plumber's nightmare" of potential piping problems.

Tests in 1969 in Nevada, he said, showed that a runaway fire in a graphite reactor would generate gases that would burn perhaps 50 feet (about 15 meters) wide at the base and extend upward for at least 1,500 feet. The Soviet Union reported flames only 100 feet high.

Mr. Robinson said that this probably was because hydrogen burns invisibly and the lowest portion probably included other burning debris.

A 1,500-foot plume would be the only explanation for relatively high fallout in countries up to a thousand miles (about 1,600 kilometers) away, while relatively low readings existed around the reactor in the first days after the accident, he said.

The scientists said the reactor's design and Soviet statements were consistent with the disaster starting as a "hot spot" in one of the 1,700 channels where fuel rods were installed, sometime around 8 A.M. on April 25. At that time, they noted, the Russians reduced the power level from 1,000 megawatts to 200 megawatts to deal with what appeared to be a small problem.

But the problem spread and hydrogen was produced from steam reacting with the metal fuel coating on the reactor and with the reactor's graphite core, they said. The hydrogen exploded 17½ hours later, blowing the building's top apart and the cover off the reactor.

The explosion knocked out the plant's marginally acceptable electrical and emergency systems and the reactor ran out of cooling water because there was no power to pump it, they said.

"No one thought about the possibility of such a hydrogen explosion," said Vladimir Khanin, an electrical engineer who emigrated from the Soviet Union in 1979. He helped to design a Leningrad reactor that, he said, was a duplicate of the Chernobyl plant. He said that Soviet plants have devices to remove hydrogen, but nothing of the size needed to remove very large amounts.

At least three-fourths of the 45 Soviet reactors, he said, are not designed to withstand large explosions.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

The Associated Press

DRIVE-AWAY RESTAURANT — Traffic lights in Columbus, Ohio, were lifted to allow transfer of a restaurant Sunday from a busy intersection near Ohio State University to a museum at Orient, 20 miles away.

Newton Minow: After 25 Years, TV Remains a 'Vast Wasteland'

Newton N. Minow was 35 when he was named chairman of the Federal Communications Commission by President John F. Kennedy in 1961. Soon thereafter he described American television as a "vast wasteland." In a recent New York Times interview, Mr. Minow, now a Chicago lawyer, said, "I am still of the same view I had 25 years ago, which is that too often we waste our opportunities with television and that we continuously underestimate the intelligence of the viewer."

Mr. Minow said he does see some improvement with a wider range of choice, more channels, cable, video cassettes and satellites, public television and more information programs. He noted that in 1961, "Network news was on 15 minutes a day five days a week." This has at least doubled, and programs like "Nightline" and "60 Minutes" have come along as well.

TV's biggest failure is in children's programs, Mr. Minow said, noting: "We have taught too many children that every problem is subject to a solution in a half-hour and that the solution too often is a smack in the head or a knock on the jaw." He also said that "you shouldn't be able to buy time" for political advertisements.

Mr. Minow said that "on the other hand, once in a while you'll get a program like the recent recital by Vladimir Horowitz and you'll say, 'My God, it's worth it all.'"

Short Takes

The U.S. House of Representatives has voted to restrict the spread of monuments in Washington. The National Park Service says that with 108 statues and monuments, the U.S. capital has only about 50 spaces remaining for future generations. The bill bars new monuments in prime space unless Congress decides that the subject is so important that placement elsewhere would not do.

When a young man walked into Sim Tang Tah's doughnut shop in Los Angeles with a revolver tucked into the waistband of his blue jeans for the seventh time in two weeks and, for the seventh time, demanded money, Mr. Tah emptied the .38-caliber pistol he had bought the previous day into the man, critically injuring him. A police sergeant said of Mr. Tah, a refugee from Cambodia, "He simply had had enough."

"I cringe every time I see all those caps come off and get tossed into the air," says Thomas R. Williams of Collegiate Cap & Gown of Champaign, Illinois, the largest U.S. supplier of graduation outfits with 1.75 million sales and rentals a year. "The stiff mortarboard could hurt someone, and I know I'll have to repair all of them when they come back." His solution for schools with a tossing tradition: mortarboards made from foam instead of cardboard.

A Revamped Mother Goose Drops Violence, Stereotypes

The latest attempt to clean up Mother Goose is called "Father Gander Nursery Rhymes." Violence and sexist stereotypes are deleted. Peter the Pumpkin Eater doesn't have to put his wife in a pumpkin shell; he treats her with respect, so she stays with him and hugs his neck. Sponsored by the Girls Club of Santa Barbara, California, the update was written by Douglas Lareche, a speech teacher in Des Moines, Iowa.

In the new, upbeat Jack and Jill, the first verse is identical with the old: The pair tumble ignominiously down the hill without their pail of water. But in the second verse:

Jill and Jack went up the track
To fetch the pail again.
They climbed with care, got safely there,
And finished the job they began.

— Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBEE

2 Center-Right Rivals Appear Even In Dominican Presidential Election

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — Until a few weeks ago, the leading contender for the presidency here was a frail, 78-year-old blind man, Joaquín Balaguer.

According to the latest polls, Mr. Balaguer, a former president who is remembered for his authoritarian style and extensive public works projects, has slipped to second place.

But many Dominicans say they distrust the polls and believe Mr. Balaguer is running even with Jacobo Majluta Azar, 51, the president of the Senate, as Friday's election approaches.

Mr. Balaguer is unable to read and is said to be suffering from high blood pressure and other ailments. Nevertheless, he seems to be enormously popular and, according to one banker, is being heavily bankrolled by business leaders.

Mr. Balaguer's campaign has been fired by a plethora of economic hardships that the Dominicans have suffered in the last few years while Mr. Majluta's Dominican Revolutionary Party has been in power, and by memories of prosperity during the 12 years that Mr. Balaguer was president, beginning in 1966.

Both Mr. Balaguer and Mr. Majluta are regarded as being to the right of center, and foreign diplomats say the United States, heavily involved here over the years, would probably be pleased to have either of them as chief of state, despite Mr. Balaguer's frailty.

A third candidate, Juan Bosch, 76, is considered a long shot. A Bosch victory might well lead to a decline in U.S. influence here. Mr. Bosch, a Marxist former president who blames the United States for blocking his return to power after he was toppled in an army coup more than 20 years ago, said in an interview that he saw no reason not to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and with Cuba, where he is a frequent visitor.

Such are politics in the Dominican Republic nearly 25 years after the long dictatorship of General Rafael Leonidas Trujillo ended in a 1961 assassination that U.S. Senate investigators say Washington encouraged in a series of meetings with Dominican dissidents.

Since General Trujillo's death, the Dominican Republic has received hundreds of millions of dollars in U.S. aid. Yet it remains a country on the brink of bankruptcy, with a debt of $3.5 billion and a vast gulf separating rich and poor.

In the first post-Trujillo election in late 1962, the United States helped keep Mr. Balaguer, who had held several posts under General Trujillo, from returning from exile to take part. Mr. Bosch won, but seven months after taking office he was overthrown by military officers who accused him of being soft on communism.

When Mr. Bosch tried to make a comeback in the spring of 1965, touching off civil war, President Lyndon B. Johnson, expressing fear that "a second Cuba" would develop, sent in 22,000 American troops. They stayed until Mr. Balaguer was installed as president in 1966, in an election in which Mr. Bosch said he felt it was unsafe for him to campaign.

Mr. Balaguer was unchallenged in the next two elections because, his opponents said, they believed that their lives were in jeopardy and that the voting would be rigged.

In 1978 the Dominican Army seized the election machinery when the vote counting showed Mr. Balaguer losing. But the soldiers gave way after some stern telephone conversations with officials of the Carter administration in Washington. Antonio Guzmán went on to become president.

■ Blanco Cuts Fuel Prices

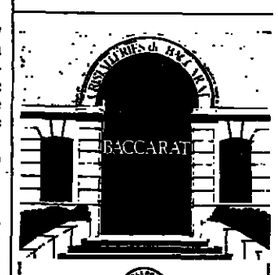
President Blanco has cut gasoline and fuel oil prices an average 13 percent in a move seen as a bid to boost Mr. Majluta's chances in the presidential election, Reuters reported from Santo Domingo.

The president said he had been able to cut fuel prices because of savings achieved through austerity. His policies appear to have initiated an upturn in the country's agriculture-based economy.

U.S, U.K. Sites Hit in Bogotá

Reuters

BOGOTA — Three bombs exploded at offices of British and American companies in Bogotá overnight Monday, causing extensive damage but no casualties, the Colombian police said Tuesday.



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Afghan Leader: From Devout Moslem Teen-Ager to Fervent Communist

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — Hashmatullah Mojaddidi still cannot understand what went wrong with his old friend, Najib.

Mr. Mojaddidi, a leader in the Moslem resistance movement fighting the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, was as surprised as anyone here by the announcement May 4 that his former high school classmate, Najibullah, had been named to head the ruling Afghan Communist party.

Major General Najibullah, a doctor who until last December directed the Afghan secret police, is little known outside Afghanistan. But Mr. Mojaddidi and other Afghans here remember him as a devout Moslem teen-ager who, during his university years, became a fervent, and often violent, Communist organizer.

General Najibullah's personal background and his recent role in the Afghan government lead many in the resistance movement to believe that he has been assigned to draw new groups, especially among the ethnically dominant Pashtun tribes, into the government camp.

General Najibullah was selected to replace Babrak Karmal as leader of the Soviet-dominated People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. As in the Soviet Union, the party leadership is the nation's most important political office.

"When we were in high school, Najib was a good Moslem," said Mr. Mojaddidi, who is the financial director of the Afghan National Liberation Front, one of the main resistance parties. "One day, we had gone swimming near Kabul and were riding our bicycles back and Najib made us stop on the way for prayers. He never missed his prayers," Mr. Mojaddidi said.

When the Communist People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was founded in 1965, General Najibullah and Mr. Mojaddidi were classmates at the Habibia high school in Kabul. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Mojaddidi recalled, General Najibullah had told friends that Suleiman Layeq, a founding member of the party and now minister of tribes and nationalities, was trying to recruit him.

'Najibullah has been successful in manipulating the border tribes because of his knowledge of their traditions and their rivalries.'

— Asmat Hayat Khan, Pakistani scholar

AP

Najibullah

General Najibullah "agreed with us that these were not good people, because they did not believe in God," Mr. Mojaddidi said. "But later, when he went to the university, he changed. I do not know why."

At Kabul University, "Everybody knew him," said Mohammed Haidar, formerly dean of the law faculty. "He was very active, with so many speeches and demonstrations he had to repeat about two years of classes before he got his medical diploma."

General Najibullah is from an elite family that is part of the large and important Ahmadzai tribe of Pashtuns. The family originally was from rural Paktia province, on the border with Pakistan, but General Najibullah grew up in cities, here in Peshawar and in Kabul.

One of General Najibullah's main tasks as director of Khad, the secret police, was to recruit members of his own and related tribes along the Pakistani border into a militia to obstruct the passage of resistance fighters, especially through Kunar, Ningrahar and Paktia provinces.

The recruitment of the tribes, often in exchange for arms, money or promises of noninterference from the government, has complemented Soviet military offensives as a tactic to deny the resistance access to critical supply routes through the border provinces to the Afghan interior.

"Najibullah has been successful in manipulating the border tribes against the resistance fighters because of his knowledge of their traditions and their rivalries," said Asmat Hayat Khan, a Pakistani scholar at Peshawar University's Central Asian studies program.

Like most observers here, Mr. Khan believes that the selection of General Najibullah signals an intention by the Soviet Union to step up their efforts to persuade or coerce the border tribes to stop supporting or tolerating the resistance.

The Pashtuns constitute an estimated 55 percent of the Afghan population, and are easily dominant among the country's 21 distinct ethnic groups. Afghanistan traditionally has been ruled by Pashtuns, a fact that Afghan intellectuals say would make it difficult for the Soviet Union to designate a leader from another ethnic group.

The Parcham and Khalq factions of the Communist Party are divided largely along ethnic and linguistic lines.

The two groups split early in the development of the party, with Pashtuns from rural areas — often from poorer backgrounds — joining the Khalq. Urban Afghans, mostly from Persian-speaking, non-Pashtun ethnic groups, followed Mr. Karmal's Parcham faction.

Although Pashtun, the urbanized General Najibullah was recruited by Mr. Karmal's group and quickly earned a reputation as one of its most combative members. In August 1978, he was banished to an ambassadorial post in Tehran after he, Mr. Karmal and others were suspected of plotting against the Khalqi government that had taken power that April.

When Soviet forces intervened in Afghanistan in December 1979, they overturned the Khalqi regime and installed Mr. Karmal at the head of a government that included both factions. During its 20 months in power, the Khalq faction had ignited an angry rural resistance movement with its doctrinaire enforcement of radical reforms that violated religious and cultural norms.

Under Soviet guidance, Mr. Karmal moderated the government program, and made efforts to display respect for traditions. But during more than six years of Mr. Karmal's rule, the infighting has continued, including frequent assassinations of members of each group.

According to some observers here, the Soviet Union may hope that General Najibullah will be able to appeal to his fellow Pashtuns in the Khalq faction as a way of resolving the infighting. But most Afghan analysts agree with Mohammed N. Zalmy, a former Kabul judge who monitors human rights violations in Afghanistan, that this is unlikely.

Mr. Zalmy recalled that, in recent years, General Najibullah's Khad has been a major Parchami weapon against the Khalq. Khad agents, he said, arrested officers of the Khalqi-dominated Interior Ministry, and interior officials arrested Khad agents. "Najibullah is the biggest enemy of the Khalqis," Mr. Zalmy said.

Soviet Replaces Beirut Envoy

Reuters

BEIRUT — Alexander A. Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon since 1974 and one of the Soviet Union's most experienced diplomats, has returned to Moscow and has been replaced by Vassili I. Kolotoucha, the Soviet Embassy said Tuesday. Press reports said Mr. Soldatov was retiring.

For Algeria, Predictions Of Economic Hard Times

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

ALGIERS — President Chadli Bendjedid is predicting dire economic straits to shock Algerians into realizing that the days of easy petrodollars are over, according to diplomats and oil specialists.

The analysts say the president's estimates are exaggerated by as much as 50 percent to prepare Algerians for austerity measures. The measures he has already taken, they say, are not enough to make good the predicted shortfall.

Mr. Bendjedid's bad news is similar to that heard from other Third World oil-producing countries. In Algeria, 97 percent of the foreign exchange comes from oil-related exports.

Algeria, a nation of more than 21 million people, is faced with declining oil production, one of the world's highest birthrates and the necessity of importing 60 percent of its food.

But the austerity message and calls for self-reliance are undercutting the president's economic liberalization policy. The policy is meant to provide Algerians with more consumer products after a generation of deprivation under his predecessor, Houari Boumédienne.

Since midwinter, the president and his ministers have repeatedly said that the country's exchange earnings would be down 80 percent this year, because of a 50-percent drop in oil prices and the decline of the dollar, the currency used to pay for the oil.

Predicting oil-price declines two years ago, the government began trimming back on industrial projects and foreign loans. Recently, the foreign exchange allowance for Algerians leaving the country as tourists was cut in half: from $200 a year to $200 every other year, and only for adults.

The government also ended a postal package system begun four years ago under which Algerians could import foreign goods, principally spare parts for cars and other manufactured goods.

Foreign visitors now are forced to pay for their lodging at the official exchange rate, generally three times less than that offered by Algerians in France.

Also believed under study are restrictions on pilgrimages to Mecca and cutbacks on roads, hospitals and the projected Algiers subway.

However, multibillion-dollar subsidies remain on bread, sugar, cooking oil, rice and even coffee. Also, there is no talk of ending Algeria's costly support for the Polisario guerrillas who, since 1976, have disputed Morocco's claim to the Western Sahara.

Algerians who hoped last year that the president would further loosen government controls on the economy have been stymied by his austerity-minded advisers.

Algeria also appears unwilling to improve conditions for foreign investment, and without it, Western diplomats say, exploration of oil and gas reserves appears problematic. Industry specialists calculate that without new oil and gas discoveries, Algeria will barely be able to satisfy the needs of its citizens, estimated to number 35 million by the end of the century.

SOVIET: *Emissions Ending*

(Continued from Page 1)

cation of the size of the area to be sealed.

Izvestia reported that crews are continuing to dump lead onto the damaged reactor to close off all openings from which radiation could escape.

In a report from a city near the reactor, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda quoted Yevgeni Velikhov, a prominent physicist and a director of the Chernobyl cleanup project, as saying that a crisis had developed 10 days after the accident.

"The reactor was damaged," Mr. Velikhov said. "It's heart was a white-hot core, a scorched, active zone that was somehow 'hanging.'"

Scientists feared that the tons of sand, lead and other material dumped onto the reactor to smother the fire and seal off radiation would force the reactor core downward into a reservoir of water below, he said.

"Would we manage to keep it intact or would it go down into the earth?" Mr. Velikhov said, adding: "No one in the world has ever been in such a complex situation," and any mistake could have brought catastrophe.

Workers removed the danger by pumping out the water and drilling holes to seal heat from the reactor, he said. Other reports have said that they also poured concrete below the reactor to bolster its foundation.

Mr. Velikhov told Soviet journalists who visited the evacuated zone on Sunday that efforts are under way to encase the ruined reactor in concrete to seal off radiation.

At a briefing for West European journalists, Mr. Yemelyanov said that concrete also was being poured into the reactor's cooling system.

The reactor will remain "entombed" for hundreds of years while its radioactive core decays, Mr. Yemelyanov said.

Reuters

An official of the Hesse state government takes samples of lamb carcasses in Frankfurt to test for radioactivity.

SHUTTLE: *Flights Resume in '87*

(Continued from Page 1)

seconds. At 50 degrees Fahrenheit the O ring did not re-establish contact in ten minutes at which time the test was terminated."

One hundred degrees Fahrenheit is equal to 37.75 degrees centigrade, while 75 degrees Fahrenheit equals 23.9 degrees centigrade.

The document was made public on Saturday along with 300 pages of recent testimony before the presidential panel investigating the accident.

One source close to the commission called the letter "the closest thing we've got to a smoking gun," noting that it shows that NASA was clearly informed that the backup seal, and by extension the primary seal, since it is made of the same material, could not be relied upon even in warmer temperatures than there were at the time of the launching.

But in a telephone interview on Monday, Lawrence B. Mulloy, who headed the booster rocket program at the Marshall center, said the information from the test "was not conclusive" because "it would seem to say that the joint would fail at 75 degrees also, and we knew that wasn't the case" from previous shuttle flights. Nonetheless, he said, the "basic findings" of the report, though not the specific temperature data, were passed along to higher NASA officials at an August meeting in Washington.

The letter was among a series of Thiokol and NASA documents that led the chairman of the presidential commission, William P. Rogers, to say that data about the seal's weaknesses were "almost covered up" by the space agency.

The engineer's letter, sources close to the investigation said on Monday, was not turned over to the commission until investigators learned of its existence.

■ **Delta Parts Are Found**

Divers have recovered an engine and an electrical relay box that could tell engineers what caused a Delta rocket to fail May 3, the head of an investigation team said Tuesday, The Associated Press reported from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

ETHNIC: *As Hispanic, Asian Population Grows, So Do Fears of Backlash*

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of mini-malls and fears of further development into a council election upset last month.

Mrs. Chen, 49; David R. Almada, 40, a school principal; Rudy Peralta, 59, a production manager, all incumbents, lost.

Mr. Houseman, 27, an anti-growth activist; Mr. Hatch, 49, and Miss Reichenberger, 40, who championed English as the official city and state language, won those seats and gained an instant majority on the five-member board. The other council members are of Filipino and Italian descent.

Representative Matthew G. Martinez, a Democrat who is a former Monterey Park mayor and an ally of the deposed council members, played down the impact of anti-immigrant feeling. "There might have been some adverse reaction," he said. But the anti-growth issue and campaigning by city firefighters upset at council involvement in appointment of a new fire chief, were more important, he added.

To varying degrees, the three defeated incumbents disagree, with Mr. Almada most outspoken on the racial element. "There was a backlash" to the sudden influx of Asians, he said, adding: "I saw six months ago I would likely lose."

However, the backgrounds of the Anglo winners and the reaction they inspired in voters suggest that their success cannot be attributed simply to racial backlash.

Mr. Hatch, a teacher in a predominantly Hispanic intermediate school in nearby Bell Gardens, speaks fluent Cantonese and served three years as a Mormon missionary in Hong Kong. He said that Cantonese-speaking residents greeted him enthusiastically as he campaigned.

Some Hong Kong-born Chinese immigrants indicated that they distrusted Mrs. Chen, since she speaks the Mandarin northern dialect used mostly by immigrants from Taiwan.

Miss Reichenberger, a sales representative for an office-supply company, has lived in Monterey Park since she was 7. Active in Parent-Teacher Associations, youth athletics and local charities, she became friends with several longtime residents of Asian and Latin American descent.

Demographers and political analysts studying the immigrant flow into southern California have suggested that the turnabout is only temporary, that the political influence of Latin Americans and Asians will grow steadily. "A lot of the Asians aren't citizens yet," Mr. Almada said, "but they will be in 10 years."

DEPORT: *Waldheim Role*

(Continued from Page 1)

soldiers from France, northern Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania after Italy surrendered Sept. 8, 1943.

In other developments Monday, the Israeli government, which has unsuccessfully sought access to all 40,000 UN files on war criminals, sent a letter to Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar listing 1,379 officers, enlisted men and officials wanted by Israel for war crimes.

UN officials have refused to give Israeli officials blanket access to the files, but have told them to submit the names of individuals.

Meanwhile, Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York, criticized Monday what he called the U.S. government's "strange passivity" in the Waldheim case.

"We have yet to announce — as surely we ought to have done by now and in concert with other nations — that we will vote against the $81,000 annual payment to Kurt Waldheim that is included in the budget," Mr. Moynihan said in an address to the Institute of International Education.

Mr. Waldheim's pension is voted on annually by the UN General Assembly.

TERROR: *U.S. Sees a Syrian Link to Bombing*

(Continued from Page 1)

had declared a diplomat of the Libyan consulate in Palermo persona non grata and ordered him to leave Italy immediately.

A ministry spokesman identified the expelled consular official as Mustafa Mohammed Alakresh. The spokesman said he had been ordered to leave because he had engaged in "activities incompatible with his diplomatic status."

■ **Libyans Claim Torture**

Two Libyans on trial on charges of attempting to bomb a U.S. officer's club in Ankara testified Tuesday that they had been tortured while in police detention, The Associated Press reported from Ankara.

One of the defendants, Ali Ecefli Ramadan, pointed to the prosecutor, Ulku Coskun, and said, "Who is this man? He was present when I was mistreated."

Mr. Ramadan and his co-defendant, Recep Muhtar Rohoma Tarhuni, retracted alleged earlier testimony implicating two Libyan embassy officials and the Libyan Arab Airlines director in Istanbul in the bombing plot.

"I was forced to give this testimony," Mr. Tarhuni said.

He said that part of their questioning had taken place in an office where there was a U.S. flag and where officials spoke English.

"This was either the office of U.S. intelligence or the U.S. Embassy," he told the court in Ankara on the opening day of the trial.

But Mr. Coskun rejected the assertions, saying that the entire questioning had taken place at Turkish police headquarters in Ankara.

Earlier, the U.S. Embassy denied a Turkish press report that American officials had helped the Turkish police in the capture and questioning of the Libyans.

The defendants, dressed in dark blue prison uniforms, showed no outward signs of injury or infirmity. They gave no details of how they were tortured but said they wanted a doctor to examine them, contending that they had bruises.

Mr. Ramadan and Mr. Tarhuni were captured near the club on April 18 after throwing away a bag containing six Soviet-made hand grenades while trying to flee. At the time the Ankara police chief, Saffet Arikan Beduk, said: "The club was the obvious target."

■ **2 Arrested in France**

The prosecutor's office in Nancy, France, said Tuesday that the French police had arrested and charged two more suspects in bombings at the Marks & Spencer department stores in Paris and London, The New York Times reported from Paris.

A spokesman for Jean Charretier, the prosecutor of Nancy, said that the police had charged Philippe Frigério, 28, with failing to report a crime. He said that a minor, whose name the police refused to divulge because of his age, had been had been charged with failing to report a crime and possession of explosives.

The police said that Mr. Frigério was the brother of Isabelle Frigério, a French woman who has been living with Habib Maammar, 25. Mr. Maammar, a Tunisian, has confessed to carrying out at least three terrorist acts in Paris and London, including the Marks & Spencer bombings. Miss Frigério was charged on Monday with possessing explosives and harboring a criminal.

The other suspect, whom the police refused to identify, is the younger brother of Souad Aissaoui, 21, an Algerian. Mrs. Aissaoui is a former girlfriend of Mr. Maammar and his sister-in-law, the authorities said.

Mrs. Aissaoui also was charged on Monday with possession of explosives and harboring a criminal.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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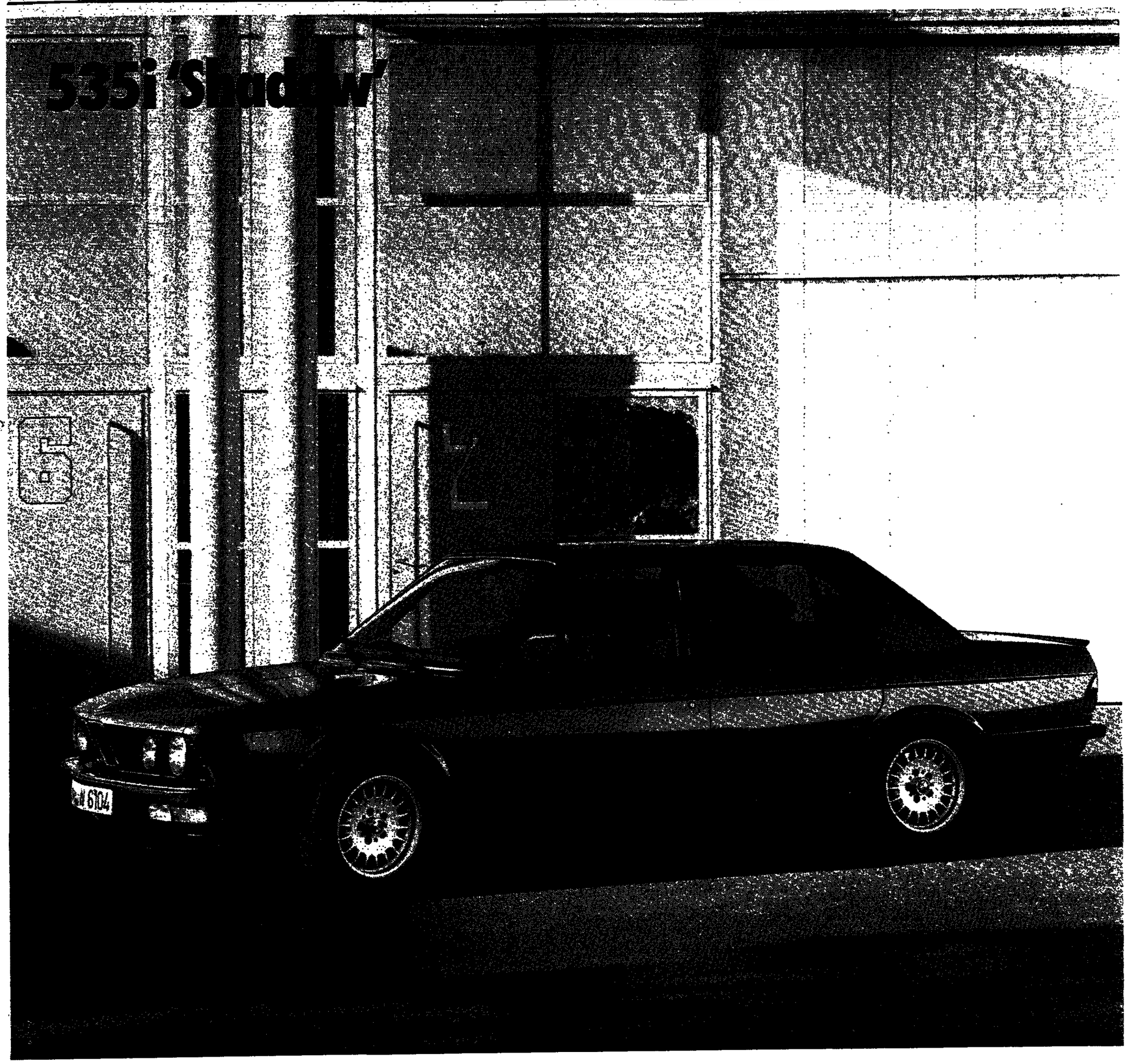

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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Keep Up the Clamor

To meet Anatoli Shcharansky is to understand why Soviet prisons could not crack this crystal spirit, even in "punishment cells" four meters square. A principled democrat, skilled at chess and blessed with humor, he is a well endowed survivor. But what most buoyed this renowned prisoner was the clamor without. "All the resources of a superpower," Mr. Shcharansky told a New York rally, "cannot isolate a man who hears the voice of freedom, a voice I heard from the very chamber of my soul."

Other Soviet Jews raised their voices the moment he was taken from a Moscow courtroom in 1978 to begin a 13-year sentence for demanding the freedoms promised in the Helsinki Final Act. Western groups devoted to the Helsinki promise took up the cry. And his wife, Avital, fanned the protest to let him feel the life-supporting clamor in his cell. The message is clear: Agitation matters.

Dissenters no longer vanish without a trace, as in Stalin's time, because terror finally consumed the Communist Party itself. Some rudiments of law are needed to let a modern society function.

Mr. Shcharansky urges the world to persist in its agitation and not to settle for the private diplomacy that was the proximate cause of his own swap for Soviet spies. He urges relentless protests on behalf of dissidents and the mistreated members of religious and ethnic minorities who seek to leave the country, notably Soviet Jews.

But the Soviet government, which once paid for trade and détente by allowing 250,000 Jews to emigrate, insists that it will not be moved by clamor. It will at best negotiate "humanitarian" cases in back rooms. After prevailing on President Reagan to mute his criticism at the Geneva summit in November, Moscow "rewarded" him with the reunification of a few divided families, a trip West for Yelena Bonner, another of the vociferous Helsinki watchers, and finally, Mr. Shcharansky's release.

What, then, is the most humane and effective response of free societies? Mr. Reagan has kept his word and invited the Russians to make good on their implied promise. He even avoided Miss Bonner when she called at the White House, hoping that this might yet end the cruel banishment of her husband, Andrei Sakharov.

No one doubts Mr. Reagan's view of the Soviet system, and he can be trusted to judge how long he should wait to test this private diplomacy. But Mikhail Gorbachev cannot command the silence of Americans at large. Mr. Shcharansky testifies that he was kept alive by sustained, informed and voluble protest, and that oblivion, not the KGB, is the most dreadful servant of tyranny. Let Mr. Reagan negotiate as he feels he must. Let the rest of us heed the prisoners of conscience and continue to cry out.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Start Against Syria

Two European governments are pursuing investigations suggesting that Syria used its diplomatic privilege to plot terrorist acts on their soil. West German police suspect Syrian complicity in the bomb that exploded at an Arab-German friendship society in West Berlin on March 29. British police think Syria tried to plant a bomb on an El Al jet leaving London on April 17. Britain expelled three Syrian diplomats last weekend when they refused to waive diplomatic immunity for questioning. What is going on?

President Hafez al-Assad's bloody-mindedness is established — by his slaughter of thousands of Syrians, by his use of terrorism against putative friends as well as declared foes in Lebanon, the West Bank and other Arab places, and by his continuing public defense of terrorism in the name of "resistance" against Israel. Still, Mr. Assad has earned a second reputation as someone who does not take foolish risks and who tailors means to long-term policy ends.

Why would he expose himself to criticism and worse at a moment when he would have only Libya's company among the Arabs if Israel chose to retaliate against him; when President Reagan has just warned that he, too, would retaliate in certain circumstances; when the abysmal performance of Libya's anti-aircraft missiles indicates that Syria's own defense may be a sieve?

There is reason to suspect that Damascus sponsored some of the terrorist acts generally attributed to Libya. There is also reason to believe that President Assad is consumed by the notion of striking at his various foes. Could considerations such as these have led him to think that he could conduct a deadly policy in Europe — at least against non-Europeans (Arabs in West Germany, Israelis and Israel-bound foreigners on the El Al plane) — even while he was assuring Europeans that Europe was off limits to terrorism?

President Assad lives in a world of violence. He practices it, and his own government has recently been the target of it: Bombs went off in five Syrian cities last month, causing hundreds of casualties. There may be few moments when defense and revenge are far from his thoughts. But he is a subtle operator, cruel to those who cross him but able to show a kindly face — as with Robert Goodman, the U.S. Navy lieutenant freed in January 1984 by Syria after his plane was downed over Lebanon — when it is to his tactical advantage.

The Western governments do not go around looking for trouble in the Arab world. Embattled to various degrees already with Libya, they are not eager to join a second confrontation with Syria, which is not the relatively isolated, defenseless and dismissible pariah that Libya is. However, a self-respecting government cannot avert its gaze from evident acts of terrorism in violation of its laws. The British and the West Germans, in investigating crimes and acting on their findings, have done the least of what they had to do.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Then the Crew Died

The night before the Jan. 28 launch of the shuttle Challenger, engineers at Morton-Thiokol begged officials not to go ahead. They feared precisely what appears to have occurred: that cold weather at the launch site would stiffen troublesome O-rings used as seals in the spacecraft's boosters; that the stiff rings might not seal, letting hot gases break through the boosters' thin walls; that a leak of that kind could cause a catastrophe. NASA officials insisted on launching anyway, and the Morton-Thiokol management finally took NASA's side. The firm's chief engineer was told to "take off your engineer hat and put on your management hat." He did, the launch was approved, the shuttle blew up and seven people died.

That suggests that the desire to curry favor with a big-bucks customer overcame all other elements of judgment, and that the worst kind of organizational imperatives inside both NASA and Morton-Thiokol were allowed to crush the truth.

Morton-Thiokol appears to have put on the shelf two of the engineers who resisted that night and who, three weeks later, went public to disclose what had happened. The two are Allan McDonald, who was director of Thiokol's solid rocket motor project, and Roger Boisjoly, who had been put in charge of a task force on the O-ring problem.

In testimony on May 2, Mr. McDonald told the presidential commission investigating the Challenger accident that he has been given a new title, "director of special projects," and that "the people that all work for me work for somebody else." He was asked by the chairman, William P. Rogers, if he felt he had been reassigned "because of the testimony you gave before the commission." "Yes, I do," he replied. "I feel that I was set aside so that I would not have contact with the people from NASA again because they felt that I either couldn't work with them or it would be a situation that wouldn't be good for either party." "So you were in effect punished for being right?" Mr. Rogers asked. "I feel I was," Mr. McDonald responded. Mr. Boisjoly said that he, too, had "been put on the sideline."

Company officials quickly said that there had been no effort to punish the engineers for testifying. There had been a general reorganization after the accident, they said, but "we haven't demoted anyone." Mr. Rogers found this unconvincing. He called the firm's behavior "shocking." He admonished NASA for having "almost covered up" the problem with the O-rings.

The most important thing at issue in this case is no longer how well the space program has been managed nor even whether Challenger should have gone up that day. It is the maintenance of and insistence upon integrity. Go get 'em, Mr. Rogers.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Ban on Eastern Europe

While there may be a case for banning the import of foodstuffs from areas liable to have been contaminated by fallout from the Soviet nuclear power plant, the logic of selecting seven East European countries for a comprehensive ban is not immediately apparent. Winds are not noted for respect of international boundaries.

Odder still, East Germany, directly in the path of westerly contamination, is excluded from the blacklist, while Yugoslavia, no more obviously at risk than Switzerland, is thrown in. The Yugoslavs could be forgiven for wondering whether the Community's brave gesture might have more to do with the needs of its Common Agricultural Policy than with the protection of its citizens.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

If these foodstuffs are considered dangerous to EC members, then they must be dangerous for people living in [East European countries]. If the EC ban is added to the possible necessity of those countries having to import food, one cannot imagine how those countries could survive unless there is massive food aid.

— The Nation (Bangkok).

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OPINION

Unpublicized Radiation on the Marshalls

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON — On March 1, 1954, U.S. scientists exploded the first deliverable hydrogen bomb on the tiny coral atoll of Bikini in the Marshall Islands. To their surprise, the explosion was more than twice the yield expected.

At 15 megatons (the equivalent of 15 million tons of TNT), the blast obliterated the island and heaved tons of radioactive fallout across the Pacific to the east rather than to the north as U.S. scientists had expected.

Within four hours, white radioactive particles began falling like snow on the 64 Marshallese men, women and children who lived on Rongelap, an atoll 105 miles (169 kilometers) to the east. Four hours later the fallout began to drop on Rongerik, an island where 28 U.S. weathermen were stationed.

The "rain" of radioactive white powder continued for 12 hours. It came down on the roofs of the Marshallese houses and, with an evening rainfall, was washed into water barrels which were the prime source of drinking water. It covered the fish and coconuts drying in the sun for that evening's meal.

This U.S. nuclear accident, the victims of which are still experiencing medical effects, carries dramatic echoes and lessons for the Soviet Union today as Moscow attempts to deal with the long-term effects of the Chernobyl reactor incident.

The Soviets have been widely criticized for failing to publicly announce the disaster until it was detected in Western Europe and for underplaying the health hazards involved.

After the 1954 Bikini blast, the U.S. government initially was silent, waiting 10 days before acknowledging to the world that the Marshallese and American servicemen had been exposed to radioactive fallout. That disclosure came only after a small U.S. newspaper received a letter from a U.S. marine on Kwajalein reporting that natives and servicemen had arrived at that base "suffering from various burns and radioactivity."

U.S. officials initially maintained that the Marshallese had not been exposed to dangerous radiation levels, that they had been taken to Kwajalein "according to plans as a precautionary measure" and that no effects had appeared. In fact, some victims were suffering from classic symptoms of radiation exposure — burns, nausea and hair loss.

Seven years earlier, when the first atomic tests were conducted on Bikini and the weapons were in the 15-kiloton range, Rongelap was considered to be in a threatened zone and the islanders were moved from their homes in boats. For the 1954 blast, they were notified of the test but told that there was less danger and no need to take precautions.

The servicemen on Rongerik had been given fallout recording devices by the Atomic Energy Commission. Its scientists had said that the devices were designed to record only low levels of radiation. If the readings went "off scale" and indicated greater contamination, the servicemen were to immediately notify their headquarters on the atoll of Enewetak.

Little more than an hour after a white mist began to fall on Rongerik, about eight hours after detonation, the devices went "off scale." At 3 P.M., calls went to the Enewetak headquarters which initially suggested that something was wrong with the devices. That night, after dust falling on tents began to glow, the troops were told to stay indoors. Plans were made to evacuate them to a navy hospital on Kwajalein.

For the Marshallese on Rongelap, it was not until March 3, more than 40 hours after the fallout began, that a U.S. Navy destroyer arrived to evacuate them from the island.

As the contamination became public and became an issue in the Cold War with the Soviet Union, the United States continued to put the most optimistic assessment on the event.

On March 16, Japan said one of its fishing boats, the Lucky Dragon, had been caught in the radioactive fallout. A U.S. official in Japan said the fishermen, some of whom showed symptoms of radiation burns and sickness, would recover completely in about a month. Soon after, one died.

The question of public disclosure was eventually overshadowed by other serious issues — again perhaps foreshadowing Chernobyl — including the question of how the released radiation would affect the health of the exposed individuals and the land.

The average Rongelap inhabitant received roughly a 175-rad dose, according to a 1982 U.S. government report. (Under current standards, a worker in a nuclear plant can receive about 5 rads a year without ill health effects.) Four weeks after the explosion the white blood counts of the Rongelapese dropped to 30 percent of what is considered normal.

On April 1, 1954, AEC Commissioner Lewis Strauss appeared at a press conference with then President Dwight Eisenhower. He made the first public disclosure of the power of an H-bomb. In the question-and-answer period, he declared that he had met the Marshallese and that no serious illness had been uncovered.

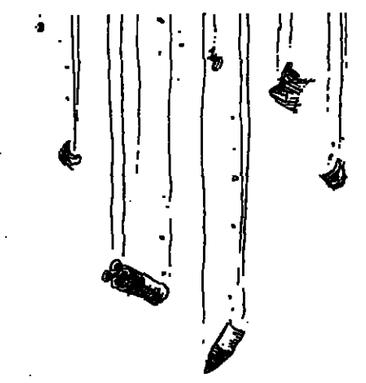
For three years the Rongelap people remained away from their island because it was considered too radioactive. When they returned in 1957 their diet was limited to imported food. Last year, 31 years after the blast, the northern islands of the Rongelap Atoll were found to still contain unsafe levels of radiation in coconuts and other crops. So the people finally abandoned their homes and moved to another atoll.

In the interim, all 15 children who were under age 10 at the time of the radiation exposure suffered thyroid abnormalities. One child, a year old at the time of the explosion, died of leukemia. Miscarriages and stillbirths among the exposed women were more than twice the normal rate, and deaths were 30 percent higher.

The Washington Post.

Reconsidering Arms in Space

By William H. Kincade



WASHINGTON — Except for the element of human tragedy, the explosion of a Titan launch vehicle last month was as devastating to the U.S. space program as the loss of the Challenger shuttle in January. The failure of a Delta rocket on May 3 deepened the gloom over the future of U.S. activities in space.

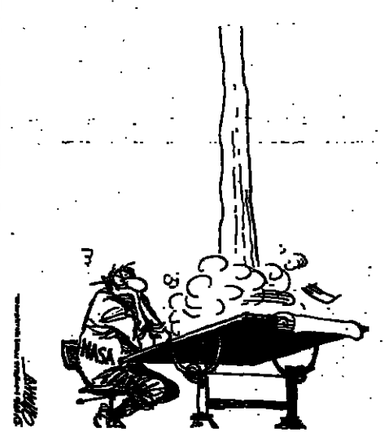
The United States now has no reliable means of its own to launch military or civilian payloads. Two years or more may pass before the launch programs of the Defense Department and NASA return to normal. The lost time cannot, practically speaking, be made up.

The delay can be used to review official thinking about the purposes and methods of exploiting space, and to clarify the different choices involved in its militarization and "weaponization." That is especially crucial in view of the controversy surrounding tests of anti-satellite weapons and President Reagan's proposal for space-based missile defenses.

The military uses for space are: communication and data links; intelligence collection and the monitoring of early-warning indicators and arms control agreements; meteorological data; navigation; locating and identifying tactical or strategic targets; providing a medium for space-based or space-oriented weapons.

The first five of those functions, and perhaps some of the sixth, can be accomplished with satellites, which illustrates in part why the Pentagon is content with unmanned space rockets and has resisted involvement in the far more costly and risky shuttle program.

The militarization of space began in 1960 when the U.S. Navy successfully orbited its Transit satellite to update the navigation systems of missile submarines, and when the U.S. Air Force obtained film from the first photo reconnaissance satellite, Discoverer 13.



Much more advanced reconnaissance satellites now monitor the territory of each superpower. That helps to ensure that neither will overcome its deep inhibitions against the use of nuclear weapons owing to an erroneous belief that the other is preparing an attack. Indeed, satellite monitoring has very likely given the nuclear balance of terror its basic stability.

Satellites aid strategic predictability, which facilitates planning and saves money, and their arms control utility is well known. Other satellites provide lifesaving weather and navigation information to the military. Satellites also permit improved command control and crisis management by political and military leaders.

True, satellites also allow greater missile accuracy and better target information for nuclear or conventional conflict. Yet it cannot be assumed that the world would be a safer place without them. Up to now the militarization of space has been a net benefit for peace.

Condemning militarization thus misses the more vital question: the weaponization of space. Can military programs continue to recognize, in the language of the Outer Space Treaty of 1967, "the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes?" Or will benign military activity above our planet inevitably lead to a U.S.-Soviet rivalry in space weapons that will nullify the stability of a weapons balance on Earth?

It is likely to be a long time before the means exist to carry out the technically formidable vision of the Strategic Defense Initiative. Yet developmental programs in the near and middle term could set unwanted precedents. Both the United States and the Soviet Union are pursuing anti-satellite technology, as well as methods to defend satellites against attack.

It no longer suffices to be for or against militarization of space; that has been accomplished. What we must do is draw the line between benign military activity and extraterrestrial warfare.

The writer is a senior associate in technology and security policy at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Awarding the Arch-Terrorist a Network Audience

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — After the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 last year, some representatives of news organizations were sympathetic to the need for self-enforced restraint. It was enough to suggest that, yes, there might be a way to proceed toward a consensus, at least within the news business, on what is legitimate exercise of freedom of the press and what is self-evidently beyond the pale.

But now we get the NBC broadcast of an "exclusive" interview with arch-terrorist Mohammad Abbas, and you have to wonder whether anything in the fiercely competitive world of television journalism is beyond the pale.

Consider the circumstances. Mr. Abbas is wanted by three countries: the United States, Italy and Israel. The U.S. State Department has a $250,000 price on his head. He is accused of masterminding the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro and thus of ultimate responsibility for the murder of an American passenger, Leon Klinghoffer.

Mr. Abbas, together with the four captured hijackers, was on board a Tunis-bound Egyptian airliner when it was intercepted by U.S. Navy planes and forced to land in Italy. The Italians let Mr. Abbas go. His precise role in the hijacking at that time was not yet clear.

But it was clear enough when NBC put him on the air. By then he was a fugitive from justice.

The most newsworthy thing about him was where he was. Yet NBC agreed to keep that news a secret as a condition for getting the interview. And so, with his hiding place concealed, Mr. Abbas was able to deliver to any impressionable follower of his own Palestine Liberation Front or of any other like-minded terrorist group what could be taken as marching orders — an incendiary call to arms.

All Americans, with President Reagan as "enemy number one," are fair targets for terrorist attacks, Mr. Abbas said. In reprisal for the U.S. raid on Libya, he went on, his organization must go to work in America as well as anywhere in the world where Americans can be targeted. "America is now conducting the war against us on behalf of Israel," he said. "We therefore have to respond against America in America itself."

The State Department's man in charge of counterterrorism, Robert Oakley, was quick to protest, calling NBC an "accomplice" of Mr. Abbas. Charles Redman, the department's spokesman, said that giving a terrorist that sort of publicity "encourages the terrorist activities we are all seeking to deter." They are both right.

Lawrence K. Grossman, president of NBC News, could not understand how the State Department could criticize the Soviet Union for not reporting the nuclear accident at Chernobyl while at the same time asking that "we refrain from broadcasting news that we don't like." That is baloney. The case against NBC rests not so much with broadcasting unwelcome news as it does with the price paid for the broadcast. The cover-up of the whereabouts of Mr. Abbas is no different from the Soviet cover-up of Chernobyl in one critical respect: Both put lives at risk.

"Abbas is a newsmaker and we went after him hammer and tong," Mr. Grossman said, leaving us to believe the unbelievable: that NBC ran Mr. Abbas to ground with no help from Mr. Abbas. "Everybody went after him," Mr. Grossman said, leaving us to think that NBC simply got there first. The New York Times says that it had the same opportunity to interview Mr. Abbas, on the same terms, and turned it down.

"We like to interview all leaders," Mr. Grossman said proudly. "I think it's important for the American people to understand and be informed and to make their own judgments."

Now that is a beautiful thought. But it does not seem to put much value on lives. What it says is that it is important for Americans to know that Mr. Abbas wants to kill them wherever they can be found. But it is apparently not important for them to know where Mr. Abbas can be found.

In his famous judgment that freedom of speech "would not protect a man in falsely shouting 'fire' in a theater," Oliver Wendell Holmes went on to say that the "question in every case is whether the words used are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent."

There lies the case against the NBC interview with Mr. Abbas. There lies, as well, at least one line that can be drawn in search of a definition of what, in "media" coverage of terrorism, is beyond the pale.

The Washington Post.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Lesson of Vietnam

The history of retaliation for terrorist acts teaches, without exception, that an exchange program of escalating death and violence will follow, and that terrorism continues.

America's last experience with using military retaliation to force political decisions was in Vietnam. Haiphong harbor was bombed to force the Vietnamese to stop their aggression in the South. The aggression continued. A ring of air force and navy steel was laid around Hanoi. Then, as now, America talked about "precision" raids and "surgical" strikes, and said it was bombing only "concrete and steel." As we now know, hundreds were dying. Still, U.S. retaliation did not force the desired political goal.

Then Hanoi was bombed. While thousands died, those politicians who could make the concessions that America sought remained safe and adamant. Indeed, they achieved the over-reaction that all terrorists seek from target governments. Escalation continued until the American people, viewing the carnage on television, called it to a halt. America's foreign policy was discredited, its government besmirched and its military sullied. Nothing else was achieved. Such is what is meant by the expression "the lessons of Vietnam."

The Defense Department opposed initial military retaliation against Libyan-sponsored terrorism. Now that the battle is joined, however, military prestige becomes a consideration and the violence could assume a character independent of original goals. When you ask conventional forces to solve unconventional problems, you get a conventional answer. That answer, always, is escalation.

As terrorist retaliations for the Libyan strike occur, America will face its most dangerous international decisions since Vietnam: to escalate retaliation or not. Those decisions will go well beyond simple tit-for-tat with terrorists and countries that support terrorism. They will involve the NATO alliance and historical friendships with European and moderate Middle Eastern countries. Regardless of America's true motives, Europeans and Arabs will view further U.S. military operations in the Middle East as coordinated U.S.-Israeli actions. That will reinforce their worst fears — that the United States has joined Israel in achieving final Israeli goals.

There are options other than retaliation. Terrorism does not have to be defeated, it can be neutralized. Should we not follow European advice and look at political solutions to the Palestinian terrorist problem?

The operation in the Gulf of Sidra was certainly justified in defense of freedom of navigation. The strike against Libya is somewhat more difficult, but it will be digested by allies and friends. However, the United States should now back off and let the dust settle. In no circumstances should it return to the Vietnam scenario of escalating retaliation.

WILLIAM T. CORBETT.
Stuttgart, West Germany.

The People Require The News

By Henry Shapiro

This is the second of two articles. The writer, retired dean of Moscow correspondents, reported from the Soviet Union for 41 years.

MADISON, Wisconsin — The late Leonid Brezhnev once castigated the Soviet media for being beaten by Western news organizations. Many Soviet people resent the authorities' reluctance to share the news. In the 69th year of the Soviet regime, the people are not the ignorant muzhiks and semi-literate workers who manned barricades in 1917 and fought in the ensuing civil war. They are literate, having had at least a secondary school education, and feel they deserve better than silence.

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev is apparently attuned to this current of public opinion and is demanding more openness and the sharing of information. That is no easy task. It will take a long time to overcome the resistance of the bureaucracy, its suspicion of foreign intentions and the character of the monopolistic media.

There is little or no competition to get the news out first and fast. "The news won't run away from us," a prominent Soviet editor once told me. "What's the hurry, anyway?"

The almost lethargic pace of Soviet journalism is legendary. It is reflected in a personal anecdote told to me a few years ago by a member of a visiting delegation of Soviet editors.

The story goes that as the Tass board of editors were in conference on the top floor of their Moscow headquarters, a bulletin came through on the director's teletypewriter which he read aloud.

"The UPI's Henry Shapiro reports that there is a fire raging in the Tass basement," the alarmed director read, and he immediately telephoned the janitor on the ground floor, who confirmed the story.

The Chernobyl accident, among other things a public relations disaster for the Soviet Union, may goad Mr. Gorbachev to escalate his reported campaign for more openness.

The tardiness and paucity of data officially released by Moscow inevitably triggered rumor and speculation in the West. But it would be foolhardy to expect the abandonment of certain Soviet convictions about publishing news, namely:

- Bad news should not be reported unless it is of social significance. Sorrows need not be shared. Extreme caution is to be observed.
- Nothing is to rushed into print before the facts are ascertained, thoroughly analyzed and carefully drafted by the highest authorities.
- No journalist, no matter how experienced and trustworthy, can go off on a frolic of his own.
- When possible, the public must be carefully prepared for bad news.
- Whenever questions of national security may be involved, no state secrets should be revealed.

The customary secretiveness, motivated by a desire to avoid public embarrassment and to prevent dissemination of material to unfriendly foreign powers, was illustrated a year ago by Andrei Gromyko. "We live in a world in which, figuratively speaking, various telescopes are aimed at the Soviet Union," he said. "They watch, just waiting for some cracks to appear in the Soviet leadership."

Another presumed concern of the Kremlin at the time of tragedies like Chernobyl is the avoidance of panic. This is reflected in a popular story in the immediate post-Hiroshima years when the Russians were obsessed by fear of nuclear holocaust.

"What should I do," a worried Russian asks a friend, "if a nuclear war breaks out?"

"Get into a shroud and slowly walk to the cemetery," the friend says.

"Why slowly?"

"To avoid a panic," is the answer.

Reports from Kiev and Moscow indicate that people did not panic when they first heard about Chernobyl from Swedish radio. They danced in the streets on May Day. Whatever the consequences of the accident may prove to be, the authorities seem in full control of the situation.

Eventually the truth — but perhaps not the whole truth — on Chernobyl will be in the public domain. Meantime, Mr. Gorbachev probably will continue his drive for innovation and carry on with his professed desire to shake and discipline the vast, cumbersome bureaucratic regime that oppresses the country.

He may be assumed to be aware of the fact that failure to inform the domestic and foreign public promptly and adequately on matters of critical concern is no way to make friends and influence people.

United Press International.

75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Aeroplane Trials

LONDON — It is anticipated that in consequence of the success of the military aviation meeting at Hendon [on May 12] the War Office will take steps to acquire aeroplanes at an early date. "Today has established the fact," said a military expert, "that for reconnoitring, aeroplanes will be invaluable. The cost of a single dirigible would pay for the construction of fifty aeroplanes, any one of which possesses greater potentialities than the awkward airship." Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, said, "This is my first experience of a flying machine, I was struck by the sense of power, stability and safety. I have no doubt that dropping weights onto a target offers no difficulty. There should not, however, be any serious obstacle to finding means of defence against attack."

1936: 'With All Reserve'

LONDON — Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin told the House of Commons [on May 13] that the British government had "accepted with all reserve the Italian decree annexing Abyssinia." He rejected the suggestion of MPs that Great Britain should propose the expulsion of Italy from the League of Nations. At question time in the Commons, Mr. Baldwin revealed that when Dino Grandi, the Italian ambassador here, handed the Foreign Office [on May 12] a copy of the Italian decree annexing Abyssinia and conferring the title of Emperor on Italy's King, Signor Grandi was informed that the document was "accepted with all reserve" and would be submitted to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on his return from Geneva. "And torn up, I hope," interjected Seymour Cocks, Laborite.

INSIGHTS

Facing Evil: Eichmann Surprised His Captor

By Peter Kerr

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On a chilly night in May 1960 Peter Malkin approached a slight, baldish man walking home on a suburban street in Buenos Aires. "One minute, sir," Mr. Malkin said.

A second later his beefy forearm snapped around the man's neck, and Adolf Eichmann, the former Nazi SS officer responsible for the slaughter of millions of people, found himself under arrest by Israel.

"I had to wear gloves that night," Mr. Malkin, a former Israeli intelligence agent, recalled recently in his New York office. "I knew all the commands that came through that mouth. I had to put something between me and it."

Last month, on the 25th anniversary of the trial of Eichmann in Israel, Mr. Malkin spoke for the first time in the United States about his role in the undercover team that captured Eichmann, who had been living in hiding in Argentina. Eichmann was convicted of war crimes and hanged.

Until recently Mr. Malkin had maintained secrecy about his experiences.

A master of martial arts and disguises, Mr. Malkin was chosen by the Israeli intelligence services to seize Eichmann, the SS lieutenant colonel assigned by the Third Reich to engineer the "final solution" to the "Jewish problem." About six million people were executed by the Nazis under the program.

Mr. Malkin, whose sister, nephews and cousins were killed in Poland under Eichmann's orders, was one of the first people to discover that one of the century's most sinister figures was essentially a colorless, ordinary man.

"Here I see a man like you and me," said Mr. Malkin, staring into the distance as he envisioned the bedroom of the villa where Eichmann was manacled by the leg to a bed.

"I had held his hand," Mr. Malkin said, "and I wondered, 'How could this be?' I tried to imagine six million, a row of six million waiting for their trains. It didn't work. I couldn't see it. It wasn't real."

Mr. Malkin, 58, describes his occupation as a consultant with expertise in "security and anti-terrorism."

He was born in British Palestine and said his earliest memories were of the 1930s, when his family returned to live among relatives in Poland. They left again for the safety of British territory shortly before the German invasion of 1939.

At the age of 14, Mr. Malkin joined the Jewish underground. He was a sapper in Israel's Army during the Israeli-Arab war of 1948. Mr. Malkin said he had been a veteran of covert operations by the time Eichmann was found in Argentina.

Ruby Washington/The New York Times

Peter Malkin, right, at his New York home. At left, a sketch of Adolf Eichmann in captivity, done by Mr. Malkin in 1960.

The Israeli government believed Eichmann had to be kidnapped without Argentina's knowledge because legal extradition was likely to fail.

In his book on the Eichmann mission, Isser Harel, the chief executive of Israel's secret services, identified Mr. Malkin as "Eli Yuval" and said he was selected for his strength and his ability with disguises.

On one Friday night before he left on the Eichmann mission Mr. Malkin disguised himself as a foreign student, using a device that changed the appearance of his mouth and the sound of his voice.

In the disguise, he appeared for dinner at his mother's home in Haifa. For several minutes, he said, he had her convinced that he was a stranger visiting at the request of her son. When he revealed his identity, his mother was startled.

"She yelled, 'You are going to kill me!' " Mr. Malkin said with a laugh.

Later that evening his mother guessed that he was going away on an important mission, he said. She would not believe his denials. "Even a secret agent," Mr. Malkin said, "can't lie to a Jewish mother."

Eichmann had been living in Argentina under the name Ricardo Clement since 1950. A team of more than a dozen Israeli agents converged on Buenos Aires from various European cities in the spring of 1960.

For several nights, Mr. Malkin watched through binoculars as Eichmann walked from a stop on a commuter bus line to his home on an suburban street. He watched through Eichmann's living room window as the man played on the floor with his 6-year-old son.

"I had imagined a criminal much larger," Mr. Malkin said. "I memorized the sound of his footsteps."

On May 11 the agents moved to capture Eichmann. They carried no weapons.

As two cars with other agents waited nearby, Mr. Malkin intercepted Eichmann near his home. At the last second, Eichmann stepped back in surprise.

As Mr. Malkin grabbed him, Eichmann let out a short scream. The two fell into a ditch, and several other agents grabbed Eichmann's arms and legs and shoved him into a car.

To the surprise of the members of the team, Eichmann was a pliant, even helpful prisoner. He quickly volunteered his true identity and said his actions had all been ordered by the German government.

As the team waited for an El Al airliner that would take him back to Israel in secrecy, Eichmann was imprisoned in pajamas in a bedroom with his eyes covered. Each day he was given exercise and fed kosher food.

As time passed, the two men began to talk.

"I told him, 'You have a beautiful boy — I saw him through the window,' " Mr. Malkin recalled.

Mr. Malkin said he told Eichmann: "He reminds me of another boy that could be have been his brother. It was my sister's son. The only difference is that this boy is dead."

At this, Mr. Malkin said, the prisoner clenched his teeth and looked terrified.

"He said, 'It's not my fault; he was Jewish!' " Mr. Malkin recalled. "He said, 'I have nothing against the Jews. On the contrary. I love Jews.' "

And with that, Mr. Malkin recalled, Eichmann began to recite in Hebrew a prayer often said by Jews on their way to execution: "Hear O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is One . . .."

Shortly before Eichmann was sneaked aboard the Israeli airliner dressed as an airline officer, Mr. Malkin's commanders said they wanted the prisoner to sign a statement saying he was going to Israel voluntarily.

To get him to sign, Mr. Malkin said, he had Eichmann dress in the airline uniform, made up his face to look as young as it was when he commanded his SS troops and had him look into a mirror. Suddenly given back his identity by a figure of authority, Eichmann seemed to regain his strength, Mr. Malkin said. He poured Eichmann a glass of wine and played flamenco music on a record player.

"In a uniform he felt good again," Mr. Malkin said. "I said, 'Why don't you sign?' "

Eichmann agreed.

It was a dozen years later, long after Eichmann's ashes had been scattered across the Mediterranean, that Mr. Malkin revealed his role in the case to someone outside the Israeli government. It was in a whisper to his mother as she lay dying and unable to speak in a hospital in Haifa.

"I said: 'I captured Eichmann. I captured Eichmann.' "

Fitness Standards Slump For U.S. Schoolchildren

Neglect of Physical Education, Proper Nutrition Has Caused Obesity and Weakness, Studies Show

By Jeff Meyers

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Every morning during the school year, Skip Giancanelli watches a group of senior citizens work out on the track at El Camino Real High School here. Despite their age, he says, most of them run at least two and a half miles (four kilometers) without wheezing, stumbling or complaining.

And that is what sets them apart from a lot of children in Mr. Giancanelli's physical education classes.

"Just to get the kids to run is a chore," said Mr. Giancanelli, who also coaches football at the high school in Los Angeles's San Fernando Valley. "These kids moan, they're lethargic and they have trouble running around the track even once. Kids used to really get into phys ed, but now you have to really drive them just to try things, and then when they try, they still can't do it."

Although a nationwide re-emphasis on reading, writing and arithmetic in recent years has helped increase test scores in reading and math, no such attention has been directed toward *physical education. Meanwhile, studies show* that children are not getting faster or stronger. In many cases, they are getting fatter and unhealthier.

The so-called fitness boom has not trickled down to schoolchildren. A recent study by the President's Council on Physical Fitness concluded that even in the age of aerobics and Nautilus machines, the fitness of children has shown virtually no improvement in the last 10 years and, in the case of girls 14 to 17, has deteriorated.

Another study undertaken by the Public Health Service two years ago found that children are fatter than they were 20 years ago.

George Allen, the former coach of the Washington Redskins and now chairman of the president's council, said he was "appalled" by the situation. "The best-kept secret in the United States today is youth fitness, or lack of," he said. "Kids have no endurance, no strength and very *little flexibility.*"

THE heart of the problem, according to Mr. Allen and other authorities on fitness, is that schoolchildren are not receiving the proper instruction in exercise and nutrition. Cutbacks in school budgets, they say, have greatly reduced the quality of physical education, particularly at the elementary school level.

"Lifestyles are formed by sixth grade," said John Cates, executive vice president of the privately funded National Fitness Foundation, "but the kids are not really learning anything except how to play on the teeter-totter and the swing."

And when a child's lifestyle includes junk food, long hours in front of the television and an aversion to physical exercise, long-range health problems are almost a certainty. In 1983, nearly half of the 1,500 fourth-graders in Los Angeles who were examined by a University of California research group exhibited at least one major risk factor of heart disease, arteriosclerosis and stroke, including high blood pressure, high cholesterol and obesity.

At least one of the four authors of the study was not surprised by the results. "We were expecting it," said Dr. Joseph Cullen. "Kids are just not fit these days."

It has been 30 years since President Dwight D. Eisenhower became alarmed over the physical condition of youngsters and created the president's council. During the Vietnam War, President Lyndon B. Johnson boasted of *"wholesome and welcome gains" in youth fit*ness, but the gains apparently were triggered by a rise in physical conditioning among draft-age young men.

A 1975 study by the president's council showed that youth fitness had reverted to prewar levels. Although American elite athletes still dominate on the international level, Mr. Allen said the recent study by the president's council continued to find "major problems in youth fitness."

DESIGNED by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, the study was the largest of its kind ever undertaken in the United States. It sampled nearly 19,000 boys and girls, aged 6 through 17, from 187 schools throughout the country. The children took part in nine events involving standard athletic skills such as running, jumping and throwing. Some of the results:

- On the average, girls aged 14 to 17 performed worse than they had in comparable tests 10 years earlier in eight of the nine events. In the 50-yard (45.5-meter) dash, for example, the 17-year-old girls' average time was 8.3 seconds, a half-second slower than in 1975.
- Forty percent of boys aged 6 to 12 could do more than one pull-up; one out of four could not do any. Boys under 10 should be able to do at least two, say the experts.
- Seventy percent of girls 6 to 17 could not do more than one pull-up, and 55 percent could do none. Girls under 10 should be able to do one, with two the norm for girls 10 to 17.
- Forty-five percent of boys 6 to 14 and 55 percent of girls 6 to 17 could not hold their chin over a raised bar for more than 10 seconds. Girls and boys in that age group should be able to hold themselves up for 30 seconds.
- Fifty percent of girls 6 to 17 and 30 percent of boys 6 to 12 could not run a mile in less than 10 minutes. Eight- to nine-minute miles should be normal for teens, while younger children should be able to run it in under 10 minutes, according to the experts.
- Girls did not improve with age in upper-body strength; an average 6-year-old girl scored as well as a 17-year-old. Yet girls have the same capabilities as boys to increase their strength as they grow older, the experts say.

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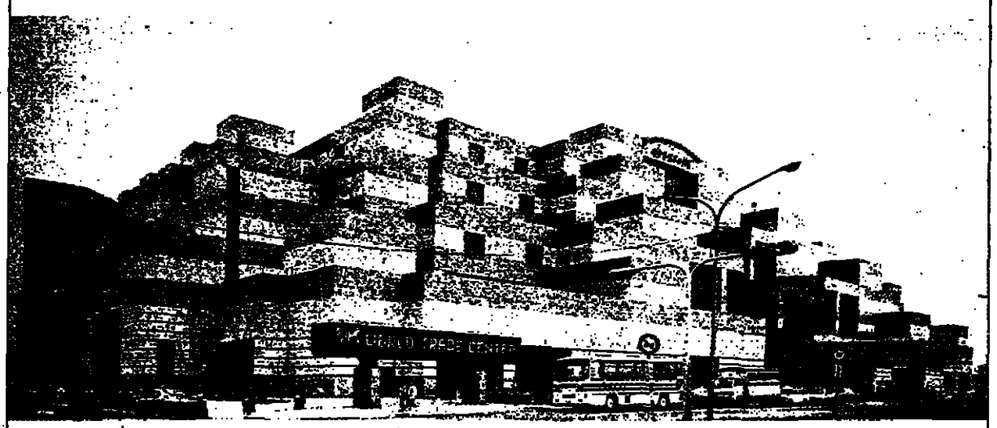

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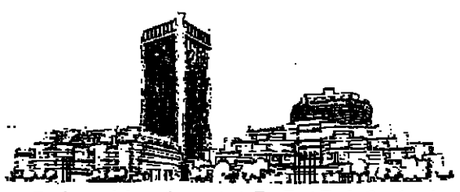

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ARTS / LEISURE

Lelouch Sequel Warmly Greeted

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

CANNES — The sequel to a modern romantic classic, a historical drama involving Jews and Nazis in postwar Argentina, and a journey through the sordid underworld of London were among the films attracting attention during the 1986 Cannes Film Festival.

The major event Sunday was clearly the presentation of "Un Homme et une Femme: 20 ans déjà" (A Man and a Woman: 20 Years Later), by Claude Lelouch, which was received with applause and sentimentality. Lelouch's original 1966 film starring Jean-Louis Trintignant and Anouk Aimée has

CANNES 1986

for many years represented a kind of uniquely French sensibility, a stylish, cool, subdued and yet obsessive sort of cinematic passion lived among the kind of people who drive racing cars and make movies.

With Trintignant and Aimée again playing the lead roles, the film picks up the romance between the two. Trintignant plays a now-retired racing car driver, and Aimée, a script girl in the first film, is a producer in the sequel. To those who saw the original, the sequel will seem familiar and full of nostalgia. The new movie is intercut with scenes from the old one — the beach at Deauville, the room in the hotel, even the sequences of Trintignant and Aimée driving through the rainy night behind the windshield wipers, are virtually the same.

One difference was cost, something like $5 million this time compared with less than $100,000 in the 1960s. The new film is also far more technically ambitious and complex. The first one was set largely in Deauville and Paris and in between; the new one also contains long sequences in the North African desert — where Lelouch filmed for two weeks — when Trintignant goes along on the Paris-Dakar auto rally. There is a subplot in the form of a murder that intrudes into the lives of the characters.

Lelouch's glossy, clever romance is above all a story of the dominance of private feelings. By contrast, a group of Argentinians brought to Cannes a highly political sort of passion that marks Argentina's continuing rediscovery of itself since democracy was restored nearly two years ago.

The Argentine film is "Pobre Mariposa," Spanish for "poor butterfly," the story of an upper-class, half-Jewish Argentine woman who, in the months after the end of World War II, becomes embroiled in the aftermath of the war in Argentina itself, particularly the rise of a local fascism that climaxed in the dictatorship of Juan Domingo Perón.

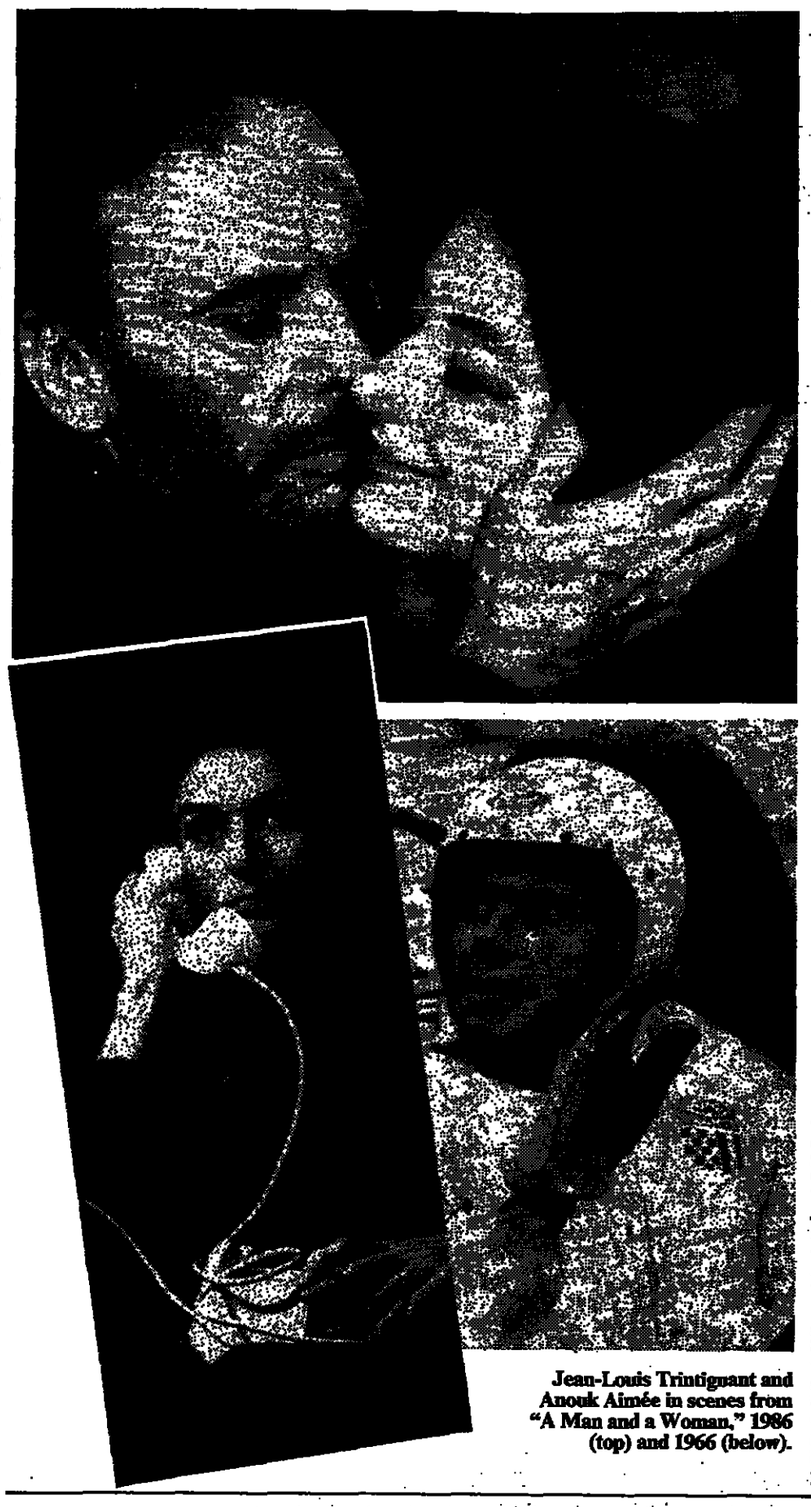
The film was directed by Raul de la Torre and written by Aida Bortnik, who wrote the script for the highly acclaimed "Historia Oficial" (The Official Story), which opened in Cannes last year.

Above all, this is a film of political awakening, the loss of a comfortable gilded innocence by the Argentine woman, whose name is Clara, set against a background of rising pro-fascist sympathies. Clara is slowly reattached to the Jewish milieu of her father, learning that he was murdered by police when he began to reveal Argentina's welcome to major Nazi war criminals.

"If I were my own psychoanalyst, I would say that I see Argentina as a woman who is beginning to understand," Bortnik said after a screening of the film Friday. "Clara, like Argentina, was young and naïve. She believed that the war was something that happened far away and to others. Clara, like Argentina, learns today that the war was in our country, too, that it wasn't finished, and that not only the good people were the winners."

A British entry called "Mona Lisa," directed by Neil Jordan and starring Michael Caine and Bob Hoskins, evoked a seamy London criminal world — marking another element in the thematic variety of the major competition films at Cannes so far.

Cannes is crowded with an estimated 3,000 reporters, 2,000 film producers, distributors and publicity agents, and several thousand spectators attending what remains the largest film market in the world. The main competition of some 20 films is only one of several taking place. A separate competition involves 15 films selected by the festival's organizing committee. It opened with "Salomé," a retelling of the biblical tale of passion and murder by the French director Claude d'Anna.



Jean-Louis Trintignant and Anouk Aimée in scenes from "A Man and a Woman," 1986 (top) and 1966 (below).

Manchester 'Pacific Overtures': Filling Europe's Sondheim Gap

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

IN July 1853, a small U. S. naval force under Commodore Matthew Perry sailed into a Japanese harbor, aimed its guns at the mainland and informed the locals that President Millard Fillmore wished to impose a trade treaty. Such was the beginning of the "opening up" of Japan, though as one American later noted, "We didn't go in, they came out."

Ten years ago, Stephen Sondheim, the writers John Weidman and Hugh Wheeler and the director Hal Prince put together for Broadway a musical in the Kabuki style detailing the results of that invasion for trade. Their "Pacific Overtures" is worlds away from "Flower Drum Song" revisited: It is a dazzlingly brave, idiosyncratic, exquisite Zen sing-along that has been shamefully and all too predictably ignored by the National Theatre, the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Barbican, even the English National Opera, all of whom should have been begging for the rights.

Instead it has been left to Howard Lloyd-Lewis, working on a minimal budget in a sports complex on the largest housing estate in Europe (at Wythenshawe near Manchester), to introduce the best of Sondheim to Europe. Last year his Manchester Library Company gave us the non-American premiere of "Follies," and the year before that, "Merrily We Roll Along." Neither has yet been professionally in London, and as there are no plans to transfer "Pacific Overtures" you would be advised to make the journey to the Forum in Wythenshawe before the end of this month.

What you will find there is a weird and wondrous musical. "Pacific Overtures" contains one of Sondheim's most haunting and difficult scores, ranging from "Pretty Lady" through a pantomime parody of "The Mikado" to a final and chilling number called "Next," in which the territorial claims of the Japanese are spelled out in terms of transistor radios and sushi bars.

At a time when stage musicals are more to do with scenery than ideas, here is a rich and rare attempt to contain the social history and traditions of two nations within ballads, dance numbers and stunning stage effects. To have a traditional Oriental lion dance performed by a Broadway hoofer tells you a good deal about cultural invasion; then to see that invasion reversed, so that by the final curtain the United States has been economically attacked by the country it set out to conquer, is to understand what can be done by a musical that has the courage to think while it sings and dances.

Working with an all-British cast (the Broadway original was all-Japanese), Lloyd-Lewis has veered closer to pantomime than is usually

THE BRITISH STAGE

advisable in Britain, but in the strong, young and unknown cast of 14, Simon Clark impressively doubles as the shogun and the narrator. Raised *hanamichi* platforms similar to those in Kabuki theater are built through the auditorium; they underline the lesson of the chamber revival of this show in New York last year, which is that Sondheim works better the closer you get to the action and the words, and he has never needed elaborate scenery.

The time has surely come for London to stop dithering around and make some sort of firm commitment to Sondheim's classic scores. Half a dozen of them (including the Pulitzer Prize-winning "Sunday in the Park With George") remain unperformed in what is supposed to be the theater capital of the world. Either we need a firm promise from a West End or subsidized management that they will be seen, and soon, or we need to bring Lloyd-Lewis's company south for a season of Manchester hits. At a time when the British commercial theater is overloaded with musicals new and old, it seems more than a little daft to so resolutely ignore the best.

□

At Stratford, where he should be a remarkable "Richard II" later this year, Jeremy Irons is making a somewhat cautious debut in a Shakespearean lead role at the RSC as Leontes in "The Winter's Tale," directed by Terry Hands. It may have seemed a gentle option on the way to the king, but in fact, in its own obscure and tricky way, this play makes demands on both director and star that are far greater than those of any in the history cycle.

I suppose if you were looking for a perfect Leontes now, you would be looking for a younger Paul Scofield, a man who could carry around onstage all the invisible luggage of a faintly sinister otherworldliness without losing his grip on our affections and interest. That is asking a lot of an actor who has never worked at Stratford before, especially in a production of such intricate mechanical tricks and obscure symbolism that it sometimes seems most to resemble a convention of conjurors held last year at Marienbad.

Clearly, Hands thinks — and rightly — that this is a play in need of help, and just as clearly he thinks that it relates more to the sense of false time in "Peter Pan" or "Alice in Wonderland" than to anything more classical or ancient.

Irons plays the last act remarkably like Howard Hughes emerging from seclusion, and that follows a solo comic turn from Joe Melia as Autolycus dressed to resemble a refugee from a vaudeville act. All these are, in their own way, good ideas, even if, in the mirrors arranged on stage to reflect the audience, one is inclined occasionally to catch a confused Japanese tourist.

The trouble is that, as with the RSC's "Romeo" on the same stage, several bright ideas not only do not add up to a great production but often subtract from one. A totally empty armchair revolving in a looking glass is a haunting image — but of what, precisely? Leontes's lost family? The passing of time? Or just a quirky taste in modern furniture for the court?

If you don't know what "A Winter's Tale" is about before you go, you certainly will not be any clearer on the way out. The whirligig of time does not seem to spin around to the usual reconciliation, and we are left with some powerful mirror images but no window on an uneasy text, despite a powerful Paulina from Gillian Barge, and Penny Downie doing the mother-daughter double of Hermione and Perdita.

□

Upstairs at the Royal Court in London, "Shirley" is a comedy of defiant sexiness from Andrea Dunbar, who at 16 won a young writers' festival in Bradford in 1980. Her latest script is tight, tough and often brutally funny. Essentially it is about a mother and daughter (Susan Brown and Lesley Sharp) crashing through a series of brief, increasingly disastrous bedroom encounters before reaching the reluctant conclusion that they prefer one another, if only marginally, to any of the appalling men in their dismal lives.

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'Transactions' by a Former Waitress: Short Stories Win Critical Acclaim

By Mervyn Rothstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "I'm kind of petrified," Deborah Eisenberg said, crossing her legs and folding her arms tightly. "I'm not used to interviews. People don't generally interview waitresses."

Eisenberg is no longer a waitress. She is the author of the critically acclaimed "Transactions in a Foreign Currency." Her first book, a collection of seven short stories it was hailed by Michiko Kakutani of The New York Times as "an astonishing debut." But, perhaps, a part of her still thinks of herself as a waitress.

"I had no thought of being a writer," she said. "I never wanted to do anything. I'm tremendously lazy."

Explaining the evolution from waitress to writer, she said: "I had written a story. I wrote the story out of some desperation, really, and I didn't know I was writing a story, and it took me years. And when I finished, a friend of mine had the idea that the story should be read as a monologue in a theater." It was — at the Public Theater.

"Many months later," she continued, "Joe Papp called me up and said he'd like to commission me to write a play, and it never occurred to me in a million years that I could write a play — it seemed impossible. On the other hand, I was working as a waitress and it just seemed there's a point at which you have to say, 'Well, this is my life, I'm living my life, I want to go forward.' I really was hardly in a position to say, 'Well, Joe, I'd really much rather be a waitress than write a play.' "

The play turned out to be "Pastorale," which won critical praise for Eisenberg when it was performed at the Second Stage in 1982. It was done at the Second Stage and not at the Public Theater, she said, because "Joe Papp hated it. He said it wasn't a play. Though I wouldn't have written a play if it wasn't for him."

Eisenberg was still a waitress, though — at Chelsea Commons, at 10th Avenue and 24th Street — while the play was running, and even after it closed. "I left when I started selling stories," she said. "It was more than I made from waitressing."

Aside from the play and the stories in the book, which was published by Knopf earlier this year, she has sold only one other story — to The New Yorker, which first printed some of those in the book. "I started writing extremely late," Eisenberg said, "and I'm very slow.

"I have very, very little to start with. The way I start is I've found there will be maybe a phrase that just rings in my ear, maybe a sort of idiotic phrase that stays with me, or maybe a very simple image, or a sort of feeling, and maybe in the process of writing, the phrase or the image or the feeling disappears, or gives way, and you're not left at the end with the thing that instigated it all.

"For me, most writing consists of siphoning out useless pre-story matter, cutting and cutting and cutting, what seems to be endless rewriting, and what is entailed in all that is patience, and waiting and false starts, and dead ends, and really, in a way, nerve."

Certain themes seem to run through her stories — which are about such characters as a teen-age girl attracted to an older man, a woman who goes to stay with her lover in Montreal, and a woman who goes on a vacation after her mother has died. Many of her characters seem to have an enormous fear of other people — an awareness of the immense distance between people: "rocketing along on separate courses," as one character

Victor Thomas
Deborah Eisenberg

thinks — "tiny shooting stars burning out in space." The title of her collection, "Transactions in a Foreign Currency," can be viewed as a metaphor for human relationships. Are these conscious themes?

"I'm almost in a position to know less than you do whether that's something I'm aware of," she said, "though I would also infer from the stories that it's something I'm terribly aware of. I try not to think about what sort of person I am or what sort of things I believe. Doing so can be rather harmful, particularly for a writer. I'm very careful when I'm writing not to impose my ideas or feelings upon a story. I almost feel that ideas and feelings are generated within a story, and my task is to draw them out to find out what they really are."

In her stories, the narrators seem to have a sense of their own oddness.

"There may be an element of first-hand experience about that," Eisenberg said. "I do have a bit of feeling of myself as often being the stranger, often not understanding very well what's going on. It's very familiar to me, of being sort of displaced, dispossessed. It does seem to me to be true of people that you're just terribly lucky if you form an attachment with other people that makes you comfortable."

Pervading the stories is the idea that life is full of the unexpected. As Norman, a character in one of the stories, "Broken Glass," says, "One expects things to be one way, but then they turn out to be — not to be just exactly the way one expects."

"I don't think things are ever exactly the way one expects," Eisenberg said, "and I don't think things are ever the way one assumes they are at the moment. What I actually think is that one has no idea of what things are like, ever."

And there is, perhaps, a sense of pessimism. To quote Laurel, the narrator of "What It Was Like, Seeing Chris": "I thought about the millions and billions of people in the world, all getting older, all trapped in things that had already happened to them." Or the 34-year-old "lonely woman moving into middle age" in "Broken Glass": "It seemed that one simply ate any fruit at hand, scattering the seeds around carelessly and then years later found oneself walled in by the growth."

"It is endlessly interesting to me, this question of how one comes to be living one's own life — how one comes to find oneself in these strange circumstances that define one's life," Eisenberg said. "How much is circumstantial? How much is character, or personality?"

Eisenberg was born in Wilmetica, Illinois. She lives in Chelsea with the playwright Wallace Shawn. She is 40 years old. "It's an odd age, isn't it?" she said. "It's really terribly strange because in some ways, of course, time just doesn't pass during one's own life. One doesn't feel the weight of a year as a year at all — one is aware of being 42 or 40 or 35, but it's sort of meaningless, and yet on the other hand one changes so much more than I had been prepared for.

"I thought you would get to be 25 and you would be all baked, your life would be cooked. It's odd, because one is terribly aware of an accretion of experience that is always changing you and always changing your view of things, but one doesn't experience it as time — one experiences it as change."

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Statistics Index
AMEX prices P.13 Earnings reports P.15
AMEX highs/lows P.14 Fling rate notes P.13
NYSE prices P.10 Gold markets P. 9
NYSE highs/lows P.12 Interest rates P. 9
Canadian stocks P.16 Market summary P.10
Currency rates P. 9 Options P.12
Commodities P.12 OTC stock P.15
Dividends P.12 Other markets P.16

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 10

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Using 'Law of the Jungle' In Dismissal Negotiations

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Just because all managers don't rate a golden parachute when they are fired doesn't mean they can't get more money out of a company than the company thinks it should give them. In some European countries, rules and regulations guide what the company should cough up. But skillful managers negotiate for more.

"There is no sense in worrying about right or wrong, it's just a question of money," says Sandra Plottier, a Geneva-based international lawyer who counsels employees on the way out.

International legal experts argue that managers, whether they are foreign nationals or natives, should not rely solely on protective termination laws of the country in which they work. The best way to protect yourself is to negotiate dismissal terms into a contract when you're being hired.

When a company tries to force a resignation, 'the law of the jungle prevails.'

But that, of course, is not always possible. And even in the best of companies, managers should be prepared for the day they could be dismissed.

Many corporations try to intimidate an unwanted manager to resign, ending the employee's claim to added money or benefits. Most advisers tell managers in that situation to refuse to resign and to insist on dismissal with several months' pay.

"In these situations, the law of the jungle prevails," says a spokesman for the French Ministry of Justice and the French government department that protects employee rights in case of mass dismissals for economic reasons.

"You only get what you ask for," says a recent fired manager.

A CHECKLIST of what managers can get out of corporations includes: a straightforward cash settlement, the cash equivalent of a termination notice period, staying on payroll to continue benefiting from health insurance, continued use of a company car for a defined period, relocation to country of origin, exercise of stock options and pension and insurance transfer, training, consulting arrangements and outplacement service.

Many countries have independent arbitrators with whom dismissed employees can seek compensation from an ex-employer. But in most instances, employees who resign are not eligible for that arbitration. And in any case, the awards often are low.

In Britain, the maximum legal award from an industrial tribunal for unfair dismissal is £12,650 ($19,480). But the median award the tribunals gave last year was only £1,300, according to the British Institute of Management.

While a lower-echelon or blue-collar employee may be able to recoup a fair proportion of a former salary, "because awards are low, they are not particularly helpful to managers," says the institute's Susan Webb.

And although you don't need a lawyer to appear before such industrial tribunals, Ms. Webb says, more and more companies are bringing along lawyers. "The employee can hire a lawyer and end up paying him more than the award or get caught up in a legal technicality," she notes.

In West Germany, employees can collect up to 18 months salary if their dismissal is proved unjustified. But this provision does not necessarily apply to executives.

And in France, employees who prove that they were wrongfully terminated for incompetence are entitled to a minimum of six months salary.

Ex-employees, of course, can take their complaints to court. But, unlike in the United States, that step yields small awards relative to salaries.

"In the U.S., there are very high awards because of the good old jury system," says Mrs. Plottier. "On average, EC countries don't have the publicity or the jury. As a result, with a generally low award level, an executive's best source of protection is a negotiated contract."

Only a minority of managers, however, are in a position to

See MANAGER, Page 15

How to Make Free Enterprise Bloom in China

First of two articles.

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

LIUJING, China — Everything's coming up roses for Xie Song, the flower grower.

Or so says Mr. Xie, who is also a media celebrity. In the last year he has been interviewed by 40 Western news organizations ranging, he recalled, from the Canadian Press to the National Geographic magazine to NBC television.

Mr. Xie is growing some beautiful azaleas at this time of year, but it is not flowers that put his nursery on the official list of stops for foreign journalists. What makes the farm special is that it is a showpiece for China's economic reforms, a sign that the country's version of Communism under its paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, can succeed.

More than 15 million of China's 1.1 billion people now work like Mr. Xie in private businesses, a change wrought by Mr. Deng since he took power in 1978 and ended the ban on private commerce. Private farming plots for commercial use were also banned before Mr. Deng.

Further changes since 1978 that have aided Mr. Xie and China's 800 million other rural residents include a system of incentives, rewarding those who produce more, and in 1981 a decision to begin breaking up the country's 50,000 communes into family-size farms.

Private plots have been allowed to increase from 7 to 15 percent of the total farmland of collectives, and some family members have been excused entirely from collective farming to work for themselves.

Millions have either switched to cash crops or abandoned farming to go into a rapidly growing sector of the economy, rural industry. Red Flag, the Communist Party's theoretical journal, estimated last month that nearly 11 percent of the rural labor force was now in services and trade, compared with 6.8 percent in 1980.

The government welcomes this move into industry, because China has too little arable land for its farmers — as many as 70 percent are considered superfluous. In addition, Red Flag said: "While the central government is responsible for assisting rural farming, its finances are limited. Rural areas have to work out ways to support their own economic activities, relying on profitable rural industries."

One person who has heeded the call is Mr. Xie. "In 1983, I made 7,000 yuan in pure profits and by 1984 it was up to 26,000 yuan," or about $8,200, he told a recent group of American visitors through an interpreter. "Last year was just as good."

With the yuan worth about 31 U.S. cents, Mr. Xie is doing quite well, certainly better than the average peasant in his village, whose annual income he estimated at 350 yuan. This is far below Mr. Deng's goal to push the average per-capita peasant income to $800 by the end of the century.

Enter Mr. Xie. "Our income is growing year by year," he said, "thanks to agrarian reform."

His village is in Wenjiang county, more than an hour by car west of the city of Chengdu in Sichuan province, long the breadbasket of China — its nickname is the Land of Heavenly Abundance. The province is also the home of Mr. Deng, while its former Communist Party chief is Zhao Ziyang, now prime minister.

Sichuan, in southwestern China, is the country's most populous province, with 104 million people inhabiting 220,000 square miles (575,000 square kilometers), an area slightly larger than France. If it were a country, Sichuan would be the world's eighth most populous.

The country's agrarian reforms were introduced in Sichuan, which is the key to China's economic hopes because it accounts for more than 10 percent of the country's harvest.

After a year of record growth in 1984, when the national grain harvest set a world record of 407 million tons and made China self-sufficient in rice for the first time, the harvest fell by more than 50 million tons last year.

Officials blamed bad weather, overuse of arable land and the loss of nearly 12 million acres (nearly 5 million hectares) to sideline crops, such as the rape seed Mr. Xie grows for its oil or the celery he grows as fodder for pigs.

Mostly, however, he grows flowers. "There is a great demand for flowers," he said. "In the home, in the office. After the Cultural Revolution, everybody wanted flowers again."

During the Cultural Revolution, the vast upheaval that lasted from 1966 to 1976 under the leadership of Chairman Mao, flowers were considered a symbol of bourgeois thinking, Mr. Xie explained. He recalled watching Red Guards hurl flowerpots from people's balconies.

At that time he was a self-taught accountant working for the Communist Party in his commune in Wenjiang county, and was under suspicion himself for deviant thinking. "The Red Guards examined me for a full year," he said, "but I was cleared.

"I don't blame them now," he continued, sounding like so many other Chinese who endured examination and worse during the Cultural Revolution. "It was the result of wrong political thinking. Now they feel guilty."

After the Cultural Revolution, he went on, he felt that people would want to have flowers again, "would want to make their lives more colorful." So, in 1979, he stopped being an accountant and contracted with his commune to rent land measuring 1.3 mu (1 mu equals 0.164 of an acre). He started the business with 1,200 yuan, half borrowed from friends, half from his savings.

Today, Mr. Xie, 45, said proudly, he has 12 mu, some rented from his village committee and from a peasants' group, although 3 mu were recontracted from other tenants and 4 mu, as he put it "belong" to his household. As rent, he pays the village committee 1,600 yuan a year, the peasants' group 400.

Mr. Xie said he did not worry that a change in Chinese policy would revive a Cultural Revolution

See FLOWERS, Page 15.

Xie Song's business is in Sichuan.

Norway, in Shift, Tells OPEC It Will Cooperate

Reuters

OSLO — Norway's prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, in a sharp break from past Norwegian policy, said Tuesday that her five-day-old Labor Party cabinet is willing to cooperate with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in a bid to boost sagging world oil prices.

AP

Gro Harlem Brundtland

"If OPEC nations reach agreement on measures which can stabilize oil prices at a reasonable level, the government will contribute to such price stability, which in turn can ensure secure oil and gas supplies in the future," Mrs. Brundtland said in her first speech to the new parliament.

Mrs. Brundtland's Conservative predecessor, Kaare Willoch, had flatly rejected past OPEC calls to curb output to help raise prices, despite a 20-percent loss in state oil revenues after oil prices plunged earlier this year.

OPEC increased output late last year in a bid to recapture the market share that it said it had lost to non-OPEC members such as Norway and Britain. The ensuing glut pushed oil prices down from $30 to $14 a barrel.

Norway, Western Europe's second-largest oil producer, had previously sided with Britain, its fellow North Sea producer, in rejecting OPEC calls for production cuts.

Government sources said Mrs. Brundtland's comments underscored the government's belief that Norway can no longer afford low oil prices and showed it is prepared to help remedy the situation.

Norway's new oil and energy minister, Arne Oeien, minutes after taking office last Friday, read a prepared statement calling for OPEC to bring its own ranks in line as a condition for Norwegian cooperation with the organization.

Mr. Oeien has not yet elaborated on what kind of cooperation the government would seek with OPEC or whether this would lead to direct intervention in its current output levels of 900,000 barrels per day.

Industry analysts here said shelving field development projects to keep new oil off the market would likely be Norway's first step toward stabilizing the saturated market.

Closer ties to OPEC do not, however, mean that Norway intends to sacrifice its relative autonomy as an oil-exporting nation.

The newly appointed deputy finance minister, Bjoern Skogstad Aamot, said: "While the Labor government is aiming at more open contact and cooperation with OPEC, we are not seeking membership."

Economists said Tuesday that they expected the Labor Party to introduce a share turnover tax, boost gross taxation for Norwegians earning more than 150,000 kroner ($20,000) a year and resume foreign borrowing after a six-year layoff.

France to Cut Rates, Remove Exchange Controls

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said Tuesday that the government would announce a decrease in interest rates on Thursday and reiterated a pledge to remove all remaining foreign exchange controls by the end of this year.

Mr. Chirac, addressing a conference of industrialists and bankers, declined to state the amount and the form of the planned drop in interest rates.

Bankers said they expected the government would slightly drop the base lending rate, currently 10.1 percent, while encouraging banks to reduce interest payments on savings accounts from 6 percent to about 4 percent.

The prime minister termed "something of a revolution" the removal of exchange controls.

The end of controls was announced by Edouard Balladur, the finance minister, after last month's devaluation of the franc.

Details of the measures were expected to be disclosed at a news conference that Mr. Balladur will hold on Thursday.

The government has come under increasing criticism for what is seen as its slowness in implementing economic reforms.

Mr. Chirac acknowledged that the economy still faced growing unemployment, a "weak" investment climate and continuing loss of foreign markets for French exports.

He reiterated his commitment to reducing the role of the state in the economy.

"All the reform measures we promised are planned and they will be rapidly implemented," with a view to restoring economic growth, Mr. Chirac said.

He said he "understood those who say they are impatient" with the lack of speed in implementing reforms, including the denationalization of leading industrial companies, banks and insurance companies, which was still being debated in the National Assembly.

Yvon Gattaz, president of the National Council of French Employers, said earlier at the conference that the economic situation was "alarming."

He urged the government to reduce interest rates substantially to stimulate investments, and to accelerate planned cuts in taxes and social charges.

Several business executives, expressing skepticism about the government's reform plans, asked Mr. Chirac why the Finance Ministry had recently blocked the planned takeover of Valeo, France's leading car-components manufacturer, by Carlo de Benedetti, chairman of Olivetti SpA of Italy.

Mr. de Benedetti purchased an 18-percent interest in Valeo in February. He offered to buy an additional 16 percent just before the March 16 legislative elections.

Mr. Balladur, responding to strong opposition by the French automobile industry and citing "defense interests" connected with Valeo's activities, last month blocked the move. Mr. Chirac said Tuesday he supported that decision.

"French groups have an interest in remaining French, if possible," Mr. Chirac said.

He added that a "Europeanized" solution for the company was currently being examined by the government.

In an apparent difference of opinion with Camille Cabana, the deputy minister for privatization, Mr. Chirac also said he was opposed to adopting Britain's so-called "golden share" system of keeping in government hands some blocking shares to protect national interests in denationalized companies.

Greece Plans More Moves To Attract Investment

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — Greek officials said Tuesday the government's austerity program had begun to improve the investment climate in Greece and further moves were planned to attract foreign businesses.

The officials cautioned, however, against expectations of dramatic changes in the Socialist government's economic policies.

"It is an illusion to say that the total deregulation of our economy will solve our problems," said George Katsifaras, the minister of trade.

Mr. Katsifaras and other officials spoke at a conference on trade and investment in Greece sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce.

Theodore Karatzas, the secretary general of the ministry of national economy, said the government was ready to provide generous incentives to foreign investors and help them cut bureaucratic red tape.

The government also plans to implement legislation guaranteeing the repatriation of profits for European Community companies, which the EC legislation requires to occur by next January, he said.

Mr. Karatzas said these guarantees would be extended to countries outside the EC, but he gave no date for the move. Other steps planned by the government, he said, included permission for leasing by businesses, and the creation of venture capital companies.

New investment in Greece has stagnated in recent years, but Constantine Simitis, the minister of national economy, said the devaluation of the drachma last October, part of the government's austerity program, had resulted in a gain in competitiveness that made the investment climate "very favorable."

"A secure foundation has been laid on which entrepreneurial flair can be exercised with a good prospect of achieving satisfactory rates of return in the tradeable goods sector," he said.

But businesses were warned to discard expectations of cheap labor in Greece and easy short-term profits. "We want to create a society of producers," said Vasso Papandreou, deputy minister of industry.

A senior U.S. Commerce Department official, who had been visiting Athens to discuss trade relations between Greece and the United States, said Greece was at a "crossroads" at which it had to choose between further economic liberalization or continued state intervention.

Harold P. Goldberg, a Commerce Department assistant secretary, said the government's austerity program should be followed by measures to deregulate the economy. Until those steps are taken, it will be difficult to attract new investment to Greece, he said.

American businessmen who are thinking of investing in Greece are concerned by continuing price controls, inflexible labor legislation and financial market controls, Mr. Goldberg said.

Several Greek officials rejected suggestions by some conference participants that U.S. businesses in Greece may be increasingly threatened by terrorism, especially violence backed by Libya.

Mr. Simitis questioned whether the fears of Americans were "rational." He said he doubted that Florida was any safer than Greece, "even after full allowance is made for politically motivated violence in the Mediterranean region."

SEC Files Biggest-Ever Insider Case

Agency Says a Top Drexel Manager Made $12.6 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A managing director at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. has been charged with obstruction of justice in an investigation of what the Securities and Exchange Commission called the biggest "insider trading" scheme it has ever uncovered.

Dennis Levine, 33, was arrested Monday night, a few hours after SEC lawyers filed a civil suit against him and obtained a court order to freeze his assets and bar him from destroying any records.

Mr. Levine was released from custody Tuesday on a $5-million bond secured by $100,000 cash, his shares in a New York apartment and in Drexel. He is expected to enter a plea at a preliminary hearing scheduled for June 3.

The SEC alleged in court papers that Mr. Levine, working through a secret bank account in the Bahamas, amassed $12.6 million by using information not available to the general public to trade in securities of companies that were involved in sensitive merger or reorganization transactions.

Under U.S. federal securities law, it is illegal for people who have access to corporate secrets, such as unannounced merger plans, to trade in the stocks of the affected companies until the sensitive matter is made public. The law aims to protect the average investor from being victimized by those with access to important information.

The obstruction charges, filed separately by the Justice Department and which carry a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a $250,000 fine, allege that Mr. Levine schemed to have officials at the unidentified Bahamas bank lie to the SEC and alter records to conceal his identity.

The SEC complaint alleges that Mr. Levine secretly bought and sold securities through foreign financial institutions in the Bahamas "in the code name of 'Diamond.'"

Mr. Levine's position in the mergers and acquisitions department at Drexel, a prominent investment banking and brokerage house, gave him advance notice of some of the biggest takeovers of 1985. In papers filed in Manhattan's U.S. District Court, the SEC charged Mr. Levine with the "systematic betrayal of client confidences."

The commission said that just one transaction — R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc.'s buyout of Nabisco Brands Inc. in May 1985 — netted Mr. Levine nearly $2.7 million in secret profits.

The SEC charged that Mr. Levine began trading stocks and stock options illegally in 1980 while working at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., another investment banker. The trades allegedly continued after he left Smith Barney in 1981 to join Lehman Brothers, which was later acquired by Shearson-American Express, and when he joined Drexel in January 1985.

The securities of at least 54 corporations were involved in the alleged transactions since May 1980.

U.S. District Judge Richard Owen granted the SEC's request for a temporary restraining order barring Mr. Levine from destroying records or trying to conceal his assets. Commission officials told the judge that Mr. Levine on Friday began efforts to move $10 million from his unidentified Bahamian bank to an Isle of Jersey Bank in the Cayman Islands.

See TRADING, Page 15.

SEC Cites Cases

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Securities and Exchange Commission has alleged in court papers that Mr. Levine used advance knowledge to profit from about 50 transactions, including:

- The March 1, 1985, bid by Coastal Corp. to acquire American Natural Resources.
- The September 1982 bid by United Technologies Corp. to buy Bendix Corp.
- The unsuccessful April 1984 offer by The Limited Inc. for Carter Hawley Hale Stores.
- The June 1984 buyout of Jewel Cos. by American Stores.
- Sir James Goldsmith's April 1985 effort to take over Crown Zellerbach Corp.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *May 13*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
msterdam	2.4525	3.787	112.40 *	35.37 *	0.1641 *	—	5.518 *	135.96 *	151.81 y
russels(a)	44.44	68.645	20.4105	6.4098	2.9748 *	18.127	—	24.65	27.43 *
rankfurt	2.174	3.343	—	31.485 *	1.457 x	88.815 *	4.899 *	120.77 *	1.343 *
ondon (b)	1.534	—	3.3713	10.7455	2,311.00	3.7989	68.80	2.7973	249.75
ilan	1,493.40	2,307.20	686.10	215.46	—	609.38	33.627	828.90	9.219
ew York(c)	—	0.6496 ≠	2.1983	6.9955	1,506.00	2.4735	44.825	1.823	163.425
aris	6.932	10.713	3.1846	—	4.644 x	2.8288	15.607 *	3.845	4.2849 *
okyo	168.85	258.04	74.35	23.38	10.86 *	66.17	382.91 *	90.07	—
urich	1.8818	2.7853	82.825 *	26.805 *	0.1208 *	71.58 *	4.062 *	—	1.1181 *
ECU	0.9869	0.6385	2.1502	6.8474	1,474.88	2.4213	43.8863	1.7803	159.824
SDR	1.18821	0.76698	2.57882	8.22281	N.Q.	2.9092	52.7152	2.1352	190.98

losings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (≠) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.5395

Other Dollar Values

Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$	
rgen. austral	0.8505	Fin. markka	4.952	Mex. peso	520.00	Soviet ruble	0.7005
ustral. $	1.3298	Greek drac.	136.20	Norw. krone	7.43	Span. peseta	138.05
ustr. schil.	15.29	Hong Kong $	7.8105	Phil. peso	20.00	Swed. krona	7.036
elg. fin. fr.	44.87	Indian rupee	12.32	Port. escudo	142.00	Taiwan $	38.42
razil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,124.00	Saudi riyal	3.6505	Thai baht	26.155
anadian $	1.3781	Irish £	0.7184	Sing. $	2.2075	Turkish lira	656.50
hinese yuan	3.1855	Israeli shek.	1.46	S. Afr. rand	2.1008	UAE dirham	3.673
anish krone	8.041	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2869	S. Kor. won	883.50	Venez. boliv.	19.60
gypt. pound	1.36	Malay. ring.	2.5775				

Sterling: 1.1083 Irish £

ources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *May 13*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
month	6 15/16-7 1/16	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 1/8-4 1/4	10 3/8-10 1/2	7 3/8-7 5/8	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 3/8
months	6 7/8-7	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 1/8-4 1/4	10 1/4-10 3/8	7 1/4-7 1/2	7 3/16-7 5/16	6 3/8
months	6 7/8-7	4 7/16-4 9/16	4 1/8-4 1/4	10 1/16-10 3/16	7 1/4-7 1/2	7 3/16-7 5/16	6 3/8
months	6 7/8-7	4 5/16-4 7/16	4 1/16-4 3/16	9 7/8-10	7 1/4-7 1/2	7 1/8-7 1/4	6 1/4
year	7-7 1/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	3 15/16-4 1/16	9 5/8-9 3/4	7 1/4-7 1/2	7 1/16-7 3/16	6 1/4

ources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *May 13*

nited States	Close	Prev.
iscount Rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
ederal Funds	6 3/4	6 13/16
rime Rate	8 1/2	8 1/2
roker Loan Rate	7 3/4	7 3/4
om Paper 30-179 days	6.62	6.60
month Treasury Bills	6.05	6.13
month Treasury Bills	6.06	6.12
D's 30-59 days	6.39	6.45
D's 60-89 days	6.37	6.39
est Germany		
ombard Rate	5.50	5.50
vernight Rate	4.35	n.a.
ne Month Interbank	4.45	n.a.
month Interbank	4.60	4.60
month Interbank	4.60	4.60
rance		
ntervention Rate	7 1/2	7 1/2
all Money	7 1/2	7 3/4
ne-month Interbank	7 3/8	7 1/2
month Interbank	7 3/16	7 3/8
month Interbank	7 1/16	7 3/16
ritain		
ank Base Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2
all Money	10 3/8	11
-day Treasury Bill	9 15/16	9 15/16
month Interbank	9 15/16	10
apan		
iscount Rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
all Money	4 1/8	4 3/16
-day Interbank	4 9/16	4 9/16

ources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *May 13*

1 month	6 7/8 - 7
2 months	6 15/16 - 6 15/16
3 months	6 15/16 - 6 15/16
6 months	6 7/8 - 7
1 year	6 15/16 - 7 1/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *May 13*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 6.18
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.648

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

May 13

	A.M.	P.M.	Chge
Hong Kong	344.40	343.80	— 1.05
Luxembourg	343.85	—	— 0.90
Paris (12.5 kilo)	344.98	345.84	— 1.94
Zurich	344.20	344.80	— 1.45
London	343.80	343.70	— 1.50
New York	—	344.80	— 0.30

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

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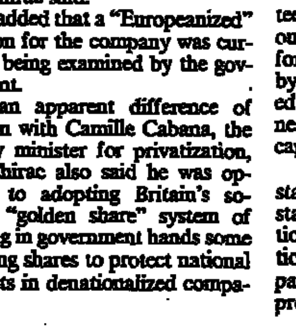

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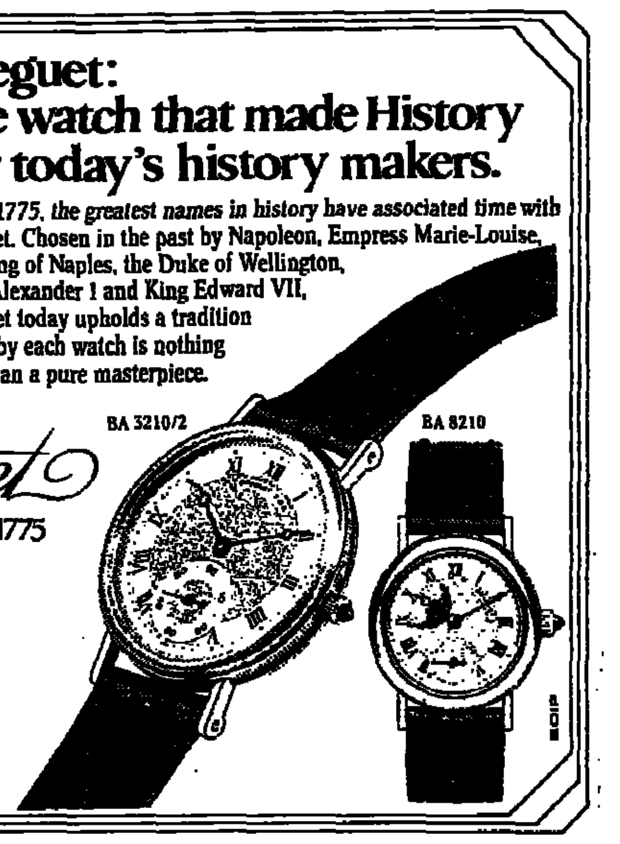

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Sperry	26872	73¼	71⅞	72⅜	—⅜
BaxtTr	18979	20⅜	19½	20¼	+⅜
AT&T	17381	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—⅜
Mobil	16332	31¼	30½	30½	—⅜
IBM	14347	150⅝	148¾	149	—1
SouthCo	13821	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	—½
K mart	12767	49¾	47⅝	48¾	+½
Winnbg	12229	16	14⅝	15¾	+½
Inexco	12257	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
Chevrn	10450	41⅜	40¼	40¾	—¾
Texaco	10036	33⅝	32½	32¾	—¼
AldSgn n	9777	49¼	48⅜	49	+¼
FireFd n	9731	36¾	36⅛	36⅝	—⅛
OcciPet	9506	28⅞	27⅝	27⅞	—1
CalFed	9117	31⅛	30¼	30⅝	—⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.39	—0.27
Utilities	91.77	—0.15
Industrials	91.02	—0.38

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1790.55	1804.07	1772.32	1785.34	—1.99
Trans	784.35	793.55	774.90	782.88	—2.08
Util	182.60	183.47	180.07	181.46	—0.52
Comp	695.04	700.78	687.26	692.88	—1.22

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	682	698
Declined	898	899
Unchanged	431	409
Total Issues	2011	2006
New Highs	47	58
New Lows	11	7
Volume up	35,438,111	
Volume down	71,231,012	

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	137.02	136.21	136.35	—0.58
Industrials	158.22	157.23	157.47	—0.73
Transp.	121.47	120.79	120.86	—0.32
Utilities	68.48	68.27	68.27	—0.18
Finance	150.38	149.50	149.50	—0.67

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
May 12	239,338	543,689	122,146
May 9	253,524	493,756	105,540
May 8	235,751	462,366	83,854
May 7	251,259	514,340	26,168
May 6	263,684	505,149	48,517

*Included in the sales figures

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	119,160,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	125,360,000
Prev consolidated close	151,385,920

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	239	279
Declined	354	335
Unchanged	229	225
Total Issues	822	839
New Highs	21	38
New Lows	4	5
Volume up	4,276,090	
Volume down	6,998,455	

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	265.77	263.56	264.15	—1.46
Transp.	201.63	199.47	199.98	—0.46
Utilities	102.32	101.77	101.87	—0.08
Finance	28.74	28.46	28.46	—0.17
Composite	237.87	236.02	236.41	—1.17

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	386.66	—1.41	386.28	287.72
Industrials	394.14	—1.30	393.40	298.85
Finance	511.41	—2.90	509.16	354.90
Insurance	434.27	—2.93	442.50	346.37
Utilities	327.02	+0.35	328.34	279.03
Banks	418.74	+0.87	417.88	271.76
Transp.	354.61	+0.14	353.83	259.40

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	15,400,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	12,630,000
Prev. cons. volume	12,630,000

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
HmeSh n	24167	44⅜	38	42⅜	—½
WangB	8376	17⅜	17	17¼	—¼
FAusP n	7756	11⅛	10⅞	11	+⅛
AmExp wt	5980	5½	4⅞	5	
DomeP	4858	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Wickes	4786	6¼	6	6	—¼
SierSp s	4641	9⅜	8½	8½	—1½
BAT	3976	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
HmeG n	3934	29¼	27¾	28⅛	—⅜
PenRE s	3487	30⅛	29½	29⅞	—⅜
BergBr	3068	30⅜	30½	30¾	+⅜
TotlPt g	2395	22½	21⅞	22	+¼
Amdahl	1786	15⅞	15¼	15¼	—⅜
AM Intl	1762	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
Wick pfA	1613	36	35⅝	35⅝	—⅜

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
272.66	274.10	273.41	Unch.

NYSE Lower as Buying Stalls

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange slipped Tuesday as buying stalled over questions about the course of interest rates, oil prices and economic activity. Trading was light.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 1.99, to close at 1,785.34. Broader market indicators also retreated.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index eased 0.58 to 136.35. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index lost 1.17 to 236.41, and the price of an average share fell 17 cents.

Declining issues outpaced advancers 918-673 among the 1,998 issues traded.

On the Big Board, 119.16 million shares changed hands, compared with 125.36 million Wednesday.

Analysts said the market is facing an uncertain course.

"The market is expending a lot of energy without being able to move ahead," said Charles Jensen of MKI Securities. "One questions whether it is as internally strong and viable as it was until recently."

He and other analysts noted that the stock market ignored a bond market rally Tuesday and moved lower.

Oil prices see-sawed Tuesday, falling on European markets and rising on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Before the market opened, the Commerce Department reported a 0.5-percent rise in April U.S. retail sales, a weaker showing than most economists had expected.

Harry Villec of Sutro & Co. in San Francisco said the market is in a correction that would complete itself by the end of May.

He said the Dow could drop to between 1,710-1,750 over the next two weeks before resuming its climb.

Sperry was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing ⅜ to 72⅜. Baxter Travenol followed, adding ⅜ to 20¼. AT&T was third, losing ⅜ to 24⅛.

Among petroleum issues, Mobil eased ⅜ to 30½, Chevron lost ¾ to 40¾, Phillips Petroleum dropped ⅜ to 10⅛, Texaco lost ¼ to 32¾, Exxon dropped ½ to 58⅞ and Occidental Petroleum eased 1 to 27⅞. In the oil service industry, Schlumberger lost ⅝ to 31 and Hughes Tool eased ⅛ to 10.

In the technology sector, IBM fell 1¼ to 148¾, Digital Equipment dropped 1 to 88⅛, Honeywell eased ⅜ to 77⅞, Burroughs lost 1½ to 59¼.

In the semiconductor group, Texas Instruments fell 1⅞ to 138⅜, Motorola lost ⅜ to 46¼ and National Semiconductor eased ⅜ to 13½.

Among blue chips, Allied-Signal rose ⅜ to 49⅛, American Express added ½ to 59⅞, U.S. Steel lost ½ to 20⅞ and Navistar eased ⅛ to 10⅛. General Motors fell 1⅛ to 76½ and General Electric eased ¼ to 75⅞.

Viacom dropped 2½ to 65½ after falling 4 Monday. It gained last week amid takeover speculation.

J.C. Penney rang up 1⅛ to 75⅞. It reported first-quarter earnings of $1.16 a share vs. 67 cents in the year-ago period.

Prices were mixed in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Home Shopping led the Amex actives, easing ¼ to 42⅜. Wang Laboratories Class B followed, losing ½ to 17¼. First Australia Prime Income Trust was third, dropping ¼ to 11.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
24	11¼	AAR s	.44	2.0	21	250	22¼	22¼	22⅜	—⅛
29½	11½	AFG s			17	119	26⅝	26½	26½	—⅛
25⅝	12¾	AGS			15	112	21⅛	20⅞	21	+⅛
15	9⅞	AMCA				2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
60⅝	37½	AMR			11	5433	55⅝	54⅛	55⅜	+1⅜
25¼	18⅜	AMR pf	2.18	8.6		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
12½	7⅝	APL			7	15	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
16¼	11	ARX	.71t	4.9	13	48	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
53⅝	32¼	ASA	2.00a	5.4		128	37⅜	36⅝	36⅞	—¼
18⅝	10½	AVX				98	14⅛	13⅞	14	+⅛
32	22⅝	AZP	2.72	9.7	7	1182	28⅛	28	28	
91⅞	52	AbtLab	1.48	2.0	21	1468	86¼	85	85½	+½
44⅝	43	AbtLb wi				56	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+¼
31⅛	19⅝	AccoWd	.50	1.7	21	94	29⅝	29	29⅛	+⅛
24⅛	10	AcmeC	.40	3.0		74	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
9¼	7	AcmeE	.32b	3.9	20	21	8¼	8⅛	8¼	—⅛
20	16⅛	AdaEx	1.90e	9.6		40	20	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
29	15	AdmMl	.40	1.6	12	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
20⅛	10¼	AdvSys	.831	4.7	16	96	17½	16¾	17½	+⅜
32⅞	22¼	AMD				4000	27⅜	26⅜	26⅝	—⅝
13⅝	8¼	Adobe n				38	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
18⅞	14⅝	Adob pf	1.84	10.8		14	17⅛	16⅞	17	—⅛
20¼	15¼	Adob pf	2.40	12.1		85	20	19¾	19⅞	
19½	8⅛	Advest	.12b	.6	13	704	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+⅜
66¼	42¼	AetnLf	2.64	4.5	11	8702	60½	59¼	59⅝	—1¼
57⅞	52⅛	AetL pf	4.97e	9.3		142	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	
101½	99¼	AetL pfC	2.55e	2.6		140	100⅛	99⅝	99⅝	—⅜
69⅛	29	Ahmns	1.38	2.3	7	1659	60⅜	59⅞	60⅛	+½
4⅞	2½	Aileen			88	826	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
83⅝	50⅝	AirPrd	1.48	2.0	15	972	75½	74⅞	75⅛	—⅜
27⅛	18¼	AirbFrt	.60	2.7	19	217	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—⅜
2⅛	⅜	AlMoan	1.50c			236	½		½	+⅛
29⅛	26⅜	AlaP pf	2.27e	8.3		1200	27⅜	27½	27½	+¼
10¼	7½	AlaP dpf	.87	8.8		42	10	9⅞	9⅞	
101¼	66⅞	AlaP pf	8.16	8.2		10870z	101¼	100	100	—1¼
90¼	67¼	AlaP pf	8.28	9.4		100z	88	88	88	—1½
26⅛	15¼	AlskAir	.16	.8	13	616	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+½
25	7⅞	Albrto s	.21	.9	28	160	23	21½	22½	+1⅛
39	26⅝	Albtsns	.84	2.4	14	764	35½	34¼	35¼	+1⅛
34⅛	22⅜	Alcan	.80	2.7		1599	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
46⅛	32	AlcoStd	1.24	3.0	19	256x	41⅞	41	41⅞	
38⅜	26	AlexAlx	1.00	2.6		722	38	37	37⅜	+⅜
47½	22½	Alexdr			78	831	45	40	40½	—3½

(Continued on next left-hand page)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bell Raises BHP Bid; Analysts Are Impressed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — Bell Resources Ltd. on Tuesday raised its partial takeover bid for Broken Hill Pty. to 3.6 billion Australian dollars ($2.67 billion) and borrowed more than 1.5 billion dollars to finance the bid.

Analysts said the offer increased the possibility that Robert Holmes à Court, Bell's owner, may succeed in his repeated attempts to acquire Australia's largest company. Bell now owns 18.76 percent of BHP's shares.

Bell increased its offer to 9.20 dollars a share, plus the 20-cent final dividend, from 7.70 dollars with dividend. The offer's value is based on maximum acceptances and on an effective ex-dividend price of 9.00 dollars a share. BHP shares last month went ex-dividend, meaning that any dividend belongs to the seller.

Bell said it also would increase its maximum acceptance condition to 400 million shares, or 32 percent of BHP, from 259.74 million, or 20.7 percent. It dropped its 230-million-share minimum acceptance condition. The offer closes May 27.

BHP later urged shareholders to reject the bid as "still inadequate."

Bell said it had a 1-billion-dollar line of credit from Société Générale Australia Ltd., a unit of the French bank, and 500 million dollars from Westpac Banking Corp. of Australia. Bell previously had arranged a 2-billion-dollar credit line with Standard Chartered Bank PLC of London.

BHP shares closed at 7.52 dollars on Australian stock exchanges Tuesday, up 10 cents from Monday's close.

Analysts said the new offer price for 50 percent of each shareholder's stake surprised the market, which had been expecting a bid of 8.30 dollars to 8.50 dollars, and eliminated one of BHP's arguments against the bid — that it was too low.

The analysts noted that the new price is very close to the 9.35-dollar-per-share valuation put on BHP by its advisers, Macquarie Bank Ltd.

NYT

Robert Holmes à Court

The new price also makes it more difficult for a "white knight" company to come to BHP's aid, the analysts said.

"I can't see anyone else offering more," said John Bartley of Potter Partners in Melbourne. "It's a full offer bordering on the generous."

A key question is how Elders IXL Ltd. will respond to the latest offer, the analysts said.

A month ago, Elders garnered 18.5 percent of BHP at 7.36 dollars a share in a 1.7-billion-dollar purchase and soon afterward, BHP spent 1.22 billion dollars on Elders paper that will on conversion give it as much as 20 percent of Elders' capital.

The analysts said they could not see Elder's chief executive, John Elliott, living happily with Mr. Holmes à Court as a major shareholder if Bell gains control of BHP.

On the other hand, they said that Mr. Elders might be tempted by the prospect of a handsome profit on the sale of half the Elders' stake to Bell. That would leave him with the other half at an attractive average price of 5.72 dollars ex-dividend, the analysts said.

Elders officials were unavailable for comment.

The analysts also noted that if Bell succeeded in gaining control of about 45 percent of BHP, it would face cash-flow problems because of the financing package.

(Reuters, AFP)

Peugeot SA Sees Better Results for Group, Autos

Reuters

PARIS — Peugeot SA expects improved results in 1986 for the group and its Automobiles Peugeot subsidiary following a return to group profit in 1985, Automobiles Peugeot's chairman, Jean Boillot, said Tuesday. He gave no figures.

Peugeot, a private automaker, said last week that the parent company had a net profit of 165 million francs ($23.9 million) in 1985 after a loss of 204 million francs in 1984.

It said it expected the whole group to report a "modest" profit in 1985. Automobiles Peugeot made a 365-million franc net profit in 1984.

Mr. Boillot said that this year Automobiles Peugeot was focusing on the European export market, which had expanded in nearly all countries in the first quarter, particularly in West Germany.

Automobiles Peugeot aimed to increase its share of the European market, including France, to 7.5 percent this year from 7.1 percent in 1985, he said.

Its vehicle production rose 14 percent, to 261,000, in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the first quarter of 1985. Mr. Boillot said the bulk of this increase was exported as the French market contracted slightly.

In the first quarter, Peugeot vehicles accounted for 33 percent of French car exports, against 24 percent in the same 1985 period, though Mr. Boillot noted that demand had been particularly weak in the first 1985 quarter.

Mr. Boillot said most markets outside Europe were contracting, notably in the oil-producing countries and the Far East. There was some improvement in the United States compared with the first three months of 1985 but the market was still slack.

In France, Automobiles Peugeot aimed at a market share of 22 percent this year. In 1985 it held a 21.8-percent share.

Madison Avenue and Mergers

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Madison Avenue, the symbolic if not the actual home of the advertising world, is undergoing its most dramatic change since the business began a century ago.

Agencies are being bought and sold at an unprecedented pace, creating huge advertising and marketing service companies, or "mega-agencies," that dwarf the size of traditional agencies.

On Monday, Saatchi & Saatchi Co. of London announced that it had agreed to acquire Ted Bates Worldwide for $450 million, the biggest merger yet.

NEWS ANALYSIS

This would make Saatchi & Saatchi the largest agency in the world, wresting the title from an as-yet unnamed combination of three other major concerns, BBDO International, the Doyle Dane Bernbach Group and Needham Harper Worldwide, whose merger was announced only two weeks ago.

Advertising executives say the consolidation into fewer and bigger agencies reflects companies' desire to have their ad agencies provide services in major markets around the world, the need for more financial and management stability in a volatile industry, and the need of publicly owned agencies to grow in a sluggish business environment.

"These mergers are definitely not being done from the bottom up: How can we better serve our clients?" said Alan J. Gottesman, an analyst at L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin Inc. "They are being done from the top down: How can we better manage our business?"

The wave of mergers has its problems. Some industry executives wonder if the creative spark that distinguishes a memorable and effective sales message can flourish in ever-larger bureaucracies.

George Lois, chairman of Lois Pitts Gershon Pon-GGK, said that the recent merger mania "has got nothing to do with creating better advertising; the more they merge, the worse the work will become — not that it's good right now."

Associated Press

Robert E. Jacoby, Bates chairman, in his office Monday.

Larger agencies will also have to show that clients will not get lost in the longer account lists, and that merged agencies can serve companies that compete with each other.

The Saatchi-Bates agreement is at least the 12th merger this year. In 1985, when the merger mania began, there were 19, according to the American Association of Advertising Agencies. In 1984, there were 8.

Mergers have always been a part of advertising, as a glance at the names of many agencies suggests. But the largest agencies are not only scooping up small and mid-sized shops, but buying each other.

The activity is defended by the participants as sound business that allows them to pursue and keep any client and offer the best possible service.

"We now have the resource to deliver to the major global corporations for which we both work an unmatched depth of client service, creative talent and media-buying muscle," said Donald Zuckert, the New York president of Ted Bates.

But there are those in other agencies who feel that any economies of scale are limited. "What I have to ask myself with the mergers is, who benefits apart from the people who own the agencies?" said Amil Gargano, chairman of Ally & Gargano, a medium-sized agency that itself recently agreed to be acquired by the Marketing Corporation of America.

For agencies whose stock is traded publicly, a merger or acquisition may be a way to grow. For others, merging can ensure financial stability in a business where a big account can be lost overnight. It can also provide management stability and a larger pool of talented employees.

To some extent, agencies are being spurred to change by their larger clients' demands for an array of marketing services, such as direct marketing and public relations, as well as international capability.

■ Saatchi, Bates Plan to Expand

Saatchi & Saatchi PLC and Ted Bates Worldwide are discussing plans for further acquisitions, the Los Angeles Times reported Monday from New York.

Mr. Jacoby said Bates has a list of 21 ad companies it would like to acquire and that the agency is particularly interested in purchasing agencies to expand its reach in Canada, France, Germany and the United Kingdom.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Pullen Named to Lead An RJR Unit Abroad

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — RJR Nabisco Inc. has announced the appointment of a new chairman of its international tobacco unit and the establishment of a unit to oversee its operations in China.

The company said Lester W. Pullen will become chairman of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco International Inc., effective July 1, filling a post that had been vacant. Mr. Pullen has been president and chief executive of RJR's international tobacco operations since 1982 and will continue as chief executive. He is turning over his duties as president to Dale F. Sisel, currently executive vice president of RJR Tobacco International.

Mr. Pullen, a native of London, joined RJR in 1967 as marketing manager for Europe and has served as president of the Asia/Pacific region and head of the Canadian subsidiary.

The new China unit, RJR Nabisco China, is to begin operations July 1 from headquarters in Hong Kong and will be headed by Jerrell K. Perry, who will hold the titles of president and general manager. Succeeding Mr. Perry as regional vice president of RJR Tobacco International's Northeast Asia operations will be Graeme D. Robinson, currently director of special projects at RJR Tobacco International's Winston-Salem, North Carolina, head office.

RJR Nabisco China will oversee the company's tobacco, foods and restaurant operations in "what is potentially the largest market for consumer goods in the world," said Edward A. Horrigan, vice chairman of RJR Nabisco.

S.G. Warburg (USA) Inc., the new holding company for Mercury International Group PLC's U.S. investment-banking activities, has appointed Anthony Solomon, the 67-year-old former president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as nonexecutive chairman. David Scholey, chairman of Mercury International Group, said that Mr. Solomon, who is credited with helping to cool the international debt crisis while at the Fed, "will be playing a particularly active role in the expansion of our U.S. activities."

ASEA AB, the Swedish electrical and electronics engineering concern, said Karl-Erik Widell has been appointed president of ASEA Iran Co., succeeding Kaj Rye Pedersen, who is taking up another assignment within the ASEA group. Mr. Widell, who will be based in Tehran, was manager of the power department in the Jonkoping region of ASEA Svenska Forsaljning AB.

Den Danske Bank has appointed Svend Heineke as general manager of its London branch, effective July 1. He succeeds Steen Steincke, who is moving to Copenhagen to become chief executive of Hafnia Bank, a new banking arm of the Hafnia insurance group. Mr. Heineke was head of the merchant-bank department in the Copenhagen head office of Den Danske Bank.

Ford of Britain has named Derek Barron, 57, as chairman and chief executive, succeeding Sam Toy, 62, who is retiring after nearly six years in these posts. Mr. Barron, who takes over the helm next month at Ford Motor Co.'s most important unit outside the United States, was director-vice president, operations, at Ford Brazil. His successor in that post is yet to be named.

Chrysler Corp., the third largest U.S. car maker, has recruited Michael Hammes from Ford to head its international operations. He takes over the duties of Stephen Sharf, who is retiring. Mr. Hammes was vice president of truck operations at Ford of Europe.

Volvo AB said the president of the Swedish engineering and drug company, Wilh Sonesson AB, Hans-Erik Ovin, will step down the from board of Volvo at the group's annual meeting May 21. Volvo, the Swedish car maker, made an offer last February to the shareholders of Sonesson to acquire the company after a planned link between Volvo and Fermenta AB failed. The bid has been accepted by shareholders representing nearly 90 percent of Sonesson stock.

Bank of Ireland has opened a representative office and a deposit-taking company in Hong Kong. Brian Collins, who was chief manager in the corporate division in the bank's Dublin head office, is managing director of the new company, BOI Asia Ltd., and the bank's Hong Kong representative. Tom Kelly, who was deputy chief dealer in the international banking division in Dublin, is chief dealer and treasury manager in Hong Kong.

Arianespace has opened a liaison office in Tokyo. The office is headed by Jean-Louis Claudon, who holds the title of representative director.

Banque Indosuez said Olivier Mirat is being transferred from its international treasury and foreign-exchange department to the financial department, where he will supervise securities trading, including Eurobonds. He is being succeeded by Marc Couret, previously with the bank in New York.

U.S. Lumber Firms Postpone Proceedings Against Canada

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. lumber interests have postponed filing an unfair-trade complaint against Canada at the request of the Reagan administration, which said the Canadian government was prepared to make a new proposal at talks here Wednesday.

The administration request caught the industry hours before it was to accuse Canada of illegally subsidizing its lumber producers by allowing them to buy government-owned timber at cut-rate prices.

Alan W. Wolff, an attorney for U.S. producers, said the industry was seeking penalty duties of 27 percent to compensate for the Canadian subsidies.

Senator Max Baucus, a Montana Democrat, said subsidized Canadian lumber accounts for 30 percent of sales in the United States.

The issue, which has escalated in the past month despite four rounds of negotiations, threatens to scuttle a proposal for a free-trade agreement between the United States and Canada that is supported by President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Administration sources said the Canadian proposal calls for the appointment of high-level negotiators for both sides, similar to the special envoys used in the acid-rain issue, to work out a solution in the next few months.

U.S. lumber interests said they would postpone filing their complaint for a week to give the Canadians a chance to present their plan, but they said the appointment of special envoys was not enough to stop them filing the complaint next week.

David Stahl, spokesman for the Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports, composed of seven lumber trade associations, said, "We need some kind of specific proposal that would deal with subsidies, not merely the promise of more discussions and negotiations."

The domestic lumber industry lost a similar unfair-trade complaint three years ago.

But they said that a changed attitude from the Reagan administration and a new ruling on subsidies by the Commerce Department in a different case made them confident of a victory this time.

A Democratic trade package that goes to the House floor this week contains a provision that enlarges the definition of subsidies to include the sale of such natural resources as timber at cut-rate prices to domestic industries.

"We have reason to believe from statements of high Reagan administration officials that, if the case was resubmitted, there would be a more favorable ruling," said Representative Don Bonker, a Washington Democrat, who was originally called to announce the filing of the case, but instead announced its postponement.

Decisions on complaints of unfair-trade tactics are supposed to be made by the International Trade Commission and the Commerce Department acting as quasi-judicial bodies. But the lumber issue has taken a political turn, and as a result of the near defeat by the Senate Finance Committee of permission to negotiate a free-trade pact, Mr. Reagan promised to push for a speedy settlement of the dispute.

In a letter to the chairman of the Finance Committee, Bob Packwood, a Republican of Oregon, Mr. Reagan said the lumber issue must be resolved before any free-trade agreement could be submitted to the Senate.

COMPANY NOTES

Barclays Bank PLC said it hopes to list its shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange in the next few months and is planning to expand its commercial banking business in Japan. The expansion would include application for a government bond dealing license and an increase in the dealing team.

Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait said its Kuwait shareholders had provided a guarantee allowing it to avoid taking provisions for possible loan losses of 54 million Bahrain dinars. It cited a sharp deterioration in the quality of some assets in 1985, in which net income fell 32 percent to 7.8 million dinars. It said total assets declined to 772 million dinars at the end of 1985 from 829 million a year earlier, reflecting what it said was a decline in interbank activity.

Burmah Oil PLC said it plans a rights issue of 28.8 million new ordinary stock units at 310 pence each on a one-for-five basis, to raise about £86 million ($133 million). It said a number of investment prospects are being examined.

Eastern Airlines offered to pay $3.5 billion of a $9.5-million settlement sought by the government for rule violations, but the offer was turned down. Eastern will now fight the fine in court, the chairman, Frank Borman, said. The Federal Aviation Administration fined Eastern earlier this year for 78,000 alleged maintenance and record-keeping violations. Mr. Borman claimed Eastern was innocent of most of the violations.

Finsider SpA, the Italian state-owned steel holding company, reduced net losses in 1985 to 952.3 billion lire ($639 million) from 1,495.7 billion in 1984. Finsider said it had reduced plant capacity by 5.8 million metric tons (6.38 million short tons) in the last five years, reducing the number of employees by 34 percent.

Hawley Group PLC plans to make a bid for Pritchard Services Group PLC that values Pritchard at about £149 million ($230 million). The offer will consist of one Hawley common share for each Pritchard ordinary share. Based on recent market levels, the bid values Pritchard shares at about 129 pence each. Hawley owns 1.2 million Pritchard shares, or about 1 percent, Hawley said. Both are diversified companies that offer cleaning and security services.

Mannesmann AG said it plans to cut 6,500 jobs by the end of 1987 at its pipe division, Mannesmannröhren-Werke AG, which currently employs 25,000 people.

MCA said Monday that it has acquired 50 percent of Cineplex Odeon Corp. in a stock transaction worth about $159 million. MCA, a Los Angeles-based entertainment company, agreed last January to acquire 33 percent of the Toronto-based motion picture exhibitor. It said it decided to exercise its option to acquire up to 50 percent.

Minstar Inc., part of an investment group headed by Irwin Jacobs, reported a $4.6-million loss for the first quarter, compared with a $3.7-million profit for last year's first quarter. It has agreed in principle to sell its AMF bowling products unit for $225 million to the New York investment firm of Clayton & Dubilier Inc.

Marriott Corp. said an offer to acquire Saga Corp., a California-based restaurant and food service company, for $34 a share had been spurned by Saga. The decision was not unexpected since the price of Saga's stock has risen about $8 since Marriott's bid was announced last week. Last year Marriott posted sales in its contract food division of $1.6 billion, and with Saga, which reported total sales of $1.3 billion in 1985, would be among the United States' top food service management companies.

Turner Broadcasting System Inc. has entered agreements to sell Cable News Network, the network's 24-hour television news operation, to YLE in Finland, SVT in Sweden, ORF in Austria and Veronica Broadcasting in the Netherlands. The agreements with the four state-run European broadcasters bring the total number of countries paying to receive the news service to 27.

U.S. and Mexico Face an Impasse in Tuna War

By William Stockton
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — For almost six years now, Mexico and the United States have been locked in a trade war over tuna fish. Mexico is forbidden to market its tuna to the American consumer, and the U.S. tuna fleet is banned from the tuna-rich Pacific Ocean waters within 200 miles (440 kilometers) of Mexico.

Both countries are eager to end the conflict, one of the most nettlesome trade disputes that separate them. But despite continuing talks, the issue is at an impasse because of protectionistic tendencies, national pride and complex trade laws.

At the heart of the dispute is the tuna embargo that the United States slapped on Mexico in mid-1980 after Mexican naval vessels, patrolling what Mexico claimed to be its territorial fishing waters, arrested six American tuna boats.

The embargo cost Mexico an estimated $20 million annually in tuna exports and another $15 million in tuna caught by the boats of other nations and passed through Mexico to the U.S. market.

Now, six years later, the once robust southern California tuna industry is seriously ill. U.S. negotiators fear that if the embargo is lifted, Mexico will flood American supermarkets with cheap tuna, delivering the death blow to the California industry.

But because of a trade law passed by Congress, U.S. negotiators are forbidden to discuss this possibility with the Mexicans and negotiate an agreement in which Mexico might gradually resume exports of tuna across the border.

If the embargo is to be lifted, it must be lifted totally. Any restrictions on its tuna exports would have to be voluntarily made by Mexico.

"We are strictly adhering to the law in this matter," a U.S. diplomatic source said.

Further complicating matters is the fact that the sovereignty of Mexico's territorial waters and its fishing rights is a matter of considerable national pride here. A Mexican agreement to limit its tuna exports and perhaps even admit American tuna boats to Mexican waters in return for a lifting of the embargo could become a delicate political issue for the administration of President Miguel de la Madrid.

"The United States will have to have good faith in its neighbor," a senior Mexican official said. "We are aware of this problem of the California tuna industry. We don't intend to flood the United States with tuna."

Another Mexican diplomatic source said that even without the U.S. law, "We wouldn't negotiate a system of quotas for selling tuna in the United States."

More talks are scheduled, but an end to the impasse is unlikely until U.S. negotiators receive clear signals from the Mexican government that voluntary export restraints would be followed when the embargo is lifted.

The disagreement between Mexico and the United States stems from Mexico's claim of control over all fishing rights within 200 miles of its shores. The United States contends that those rights do not include tuna, which is a migratory species. The 1980 embargo was the result.

If the embargo is removed, Mexico will be the clear winner in the dispute, given the state of each country's tuna industry since 1980.

The embargo came while Mexico was in the midst of a major effort to expand its fishing fleet. The loss of the export earnings was a serious blow, and the Mexican tuna industry had a series of financial problems during the early 1980s.

But Mexico pressed ahead, steadily increasing its tuna fleet, including adding several of the large purse-seiner boats.

From 39,000 metric tons of tuna caught in 1980, its production has grown to 100,000 tons, the Fisheries Ministry's estimate of the 1985 catch. Mexico's tuna fleet has also grown, to what Mexico asserts is the world's second-largest tuna fleet. It now has about 80 boats, although many are small and some stand idle. The United States still has the largest fleet, with about 90 of the large purse-seiners. Spain and France also have large purse-seiner fleets.

Just as important, Mexican officials say, is the fact that their packing-plant capacity has kept pace with the growth of their fleet and its catch.

Deprived of its U.S. market, Mexico was forced to develop other markets, primarily in Europe.

Last July, Mexico signed an agreement under which Canada would begin buying Mexican tuna. Mexico has also entered joint ventures with France to build tuna-packing plants on Mexico's Pacific coast.

It expects total tuna export earnings for 1985 to be $26 million.

The U.S. tuna industry on the other hand, based in southern California, has not fared well since the embargo began.

Six years ago, there were four tuna-packing plants in southern California. Now there is one, in San Diego. Officials of the American Tuna Boat Association, the industry trade group, express concerns about its financial future.

The American tuna catch, which was 242,000 tons in 1980, has remained steady at an estimated 240,000 tons in 1985.

The tuna fleet now concentrates its fishing operations in the South Pacific. The catch is processed in Pago Pago in American Samoa and in Thailand. Fish caught in the Atlantic are processed in Puerto Rico.

Employment in the tuna industry in southern California has plummeted. One federal study placed the job loss at 12,500 between 1980-84. Estimates place total employment in the U.S. industry at about 15,000, including fishermen on American boats and American cannery workers in San Diego, Pago Pago and Puerto Rico.

Pushed by competition from other countries and a growing supply of tuna, American tuna fishermen have watched the price of tuna drop from about $1,200 per ton in 1980 to about $750 and sometimes lower in recent months.

Sears PLC Profit Rose 6% in Year

Reuters

LONDON — Sears Holdings PLC said Tuesday that its pretax profit in the year ended Jan. 31 rose nearly 6 percent from a year earlier, to £185.2 million ($286 million at current rates) from £175.2 million.

Sears, a footwear, clothing, department store and property company, said revenue rose 13 percent, to £2.28 billion from £2.02 billion.

Sears said the majority of its businesses had a successful year, though results were below expectation. Trading was marred by poor weather, which particularly affected footwear. In the current year, Sears expects an increasing contribution from recently acquired Foster Brothers Clothing PLC, and major benefits from planned changes in footwear retailing.

Retail Sales In U.S. Rose 0.5% in April

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. retail sales rose a disappointing 0.5 percent in April as a strong surge in demand for new cars barely offset widespread weakness elsewhere, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday.

The April increase marked the first time in three months that retail sales have risen, but the advance was still disappointing to analysts who had been looking for a gain of double the actual change.

Retail sales have been sluggish for much of the year as consumers, worried about high debt burdens, have cut back spending, particularly for items expected to last three years or more.

Sales rose a tiny 0.4 percent in January but fell 1 percent in February and 0.9 percent in March, according to revised figures released Tuesday.

The April increase, the best showing since a 1.2-percent December rise, was powered by a 4.1-percent increase in auto sales, the largest gain in seven months.

However, sales excluding autos were down 0.4 percent, the first decline in this category since a 0.6-percent drop last June.

Sales on a seasonally adjusted basis totaled $116.9 billion last month, down 1.9 percent from the peak set in September.

Led by the jump in auto sales, demand for durable goods rose 2.8 percent last month, following a 2.2-percent decline in March. Sales of non-durable goods fell by 0.8 percent, led by a 2.3-percent plunge in sales at gasoline stations.

This decline, however, reflects the sharp drop in gasoline prices rather than any weakness in demand for gasoline. In fact, dealers now are reporting that U.S. gasoline sales are hitting highs not seen since 1978.

Sales at hardware stores were up 5 percent in April while sales at furniture stores were down 1.6 percent, something of a surprise given the fact that sales of homes have been strong.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, commenting on the retail report, said that greater demand for new homes and consumer goods should lead to faster growth in the second half of this year.

Mr. Baldrige said weak consumer prices suggest that even moderate gains in nominal household spending should correspond to solid growth in real spending. Sales of building and related materials have risen 17.7 percent in the past year, for the strongest activity in housing since 1978, he said.

(AP, Reuters)

Louisiana Land Plans To Acquire Inexco Oil

The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — Louisiana Land & Exploration Co., in a bid to more than double its natural gas reserves, said it has agreed to buy out another independent producer for $131.7 million in stock and cash.

Louisiana Land said Monday that it has signed an agreement to acquire the Houston-based Inexco Oil Co. Under the agreement, Louisiana Land is to pay 0.18 share of Louisiana Land for each of Inexco's 24.6 million shares.

Herald Tribune
Opening for Talks Is Seen in Moscow
Summit Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery

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Finland	F.M.	1,630	880	490
France	F.F.	1,400	760	420
Germany*	D.M.	560	300	170
Great Britain	£	120	65	36
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190
Ireland	£Irl.	140	77	42
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	400	200	120
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	550	300	165

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
16¾	13⅝	PacAS	1.54	9.6		28	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
23⅞	17¼	PacGE	1.84	8.5	8	2624	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
57½	39⅜	PacLtg	3.48	7.0	61	302	49⅝	49⅛	49½	
[illegible]										

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

May 13

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.60	2.74	May	3.43	3.47½	3.38	3.45	+.02½
3.10	2.41	Jul	2.83	2.92	2.81	2.87¾	+.01¼
2.99	2.42	Sep	2.85	2.91½	2.83	2.88½	+.00¾
3.07	2.51	Dec	2.94½	2.99	2.92	2.98¼	+.09
3.08	2.51	Mar	2.93	2.98	2.93	2.97½	+.08½
3.00	2.44	May	2.85	2.90	2.83	2.87½	+.08½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 18,869
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,755 off 576

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	976.20 f	982.00 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,783.10
D.J. Futures	122.37	122.85
Com. Research Bureau	214.20	213.00

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE May 13

Total call vol. 18,886 Call open int. 386,913
Total put vol. 7,085 Put open int. 278,329
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

U.S. Active Oil Rigs Fall To 809, a 43-Year Low

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — The number of oil and gas drilling rigs at work in the United States has fallen to the lowest level since World War II, according to Hughes Tool Co., an oil-tool maker that has kept industry statistics since 1940.

The active U.S. rig count fell to 809, five fewer than the previous postwar low of 814 recorded on March 15, 1971, company officials said Monday.

Since Dec. 23, the rig count has dropped steadily from 1,995, officials said. In contrast, 4,500 rigs were active in December 1981.

Before 1971, the lowest number was 805 rigs working in April 1943, Hughes said. More than 1,000 rigs have been idled since December, when oil prices began their sharp decline, Hughes said.

The American Petroleum Institute, noting the low rig count, warned that "Americans should not be led by sharply lower oil prices this spring into long-term complacency about their energy future."

In a prepared statement from its Washington office, the institute said there would be "a dramatic decline in domestic production toward the end of this decade, when the worldwide oversupply of oil will have disappeared.

"This will bring about a sharp increase in oil imports with all the problems that could entail, including higher prices, and a much greater degree of vulnerability to politically inspired cutoffs."

Disaster Could Affect Soviet Borrowing Needs

Reuters

LONDON — The disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear reactor could significantly affect Moscow's needs and status as a borrower on world capital markets, but the impact will be tempered by the sheer size of the Soviet economy, bankers said Tuesday.

While stressing that it was difficult at this stage to gauge the extent of the damage, bankers said radioactive pollution from the accident is likely to mean that Moscow will need more money for bigger food imports and new energy technology.

However, it was too early to give a detailed analysis of what those needs might be, they said.

Several bankers said that some members of the banking community expected to be asked to join in a concerted Western effort to alleviate problems but most did not expect the disaster to precipitate a real financial crisis in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, the world's biggest oil producer, relies on oil sales for about 60 percent of its hard currency earnings and bankers noted that the slump in oil prices to around $14 a barrel now from more than $30 last November might already have raised Moscow's borrowing needs significantly.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 47

BaxterTrav	BaxTr pfB	Brunswck s	Celanese
CenturyTel	Cert-teed	ChiMilw pf	Cordura Co
CromptKn s	DetE 1280pf	EdisonBros	EmersRad
EmpDE pfB	FluorCo	Hillenbrand	HeuseFab
IRT Prop s	ITT Cp pfK	IntrsPw pf	KaufBroad s
KaufBd pfB	Kentcky Ut	KoreaFd	MCorp cvpf
MarlonLab	Marshind	MerconSt	Merck Co
Merck wi	NDIst 450pf	NSPw 360pf	Penney JC
Pennwalt	Pnwll 250pf	Pnwll 160pf	Ponderosa
Primark s	Roch Tel	Shaklee	SwstBell
StapShop	TritonEng pf	UtPL 280pf	VaEP 884pf
WalMart s	WaynGos pf	Woolwth wi	

NEW LOWS 11

AetnaLf pfC	AlldSgn pfC	AlldSgn pfD	ACapMR n
CenteriorEn	FstFinFd n	GtSU dep pf	Hazeltine
KaisCemt	Proler Inf	SeaCo	

The Daily Source for International Investors.

Asian Commodities

May 13

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Jun	345.30	345.30	345.20	343.60
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	348.50	349.10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	350.10	350.70

Volume: 16 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jun	198.00	200.00	197.50	199.50
Jly	198.50	200.50	197.50	199.50
Aug	200.00	202.00	199.00	201.00
Sep	202.00	204.00	201.00	203.50

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
RSS 1 Jun	168.00	168.25	166.50	167.00
RSS 1 Jly	167.00	167.50	165.50	166.00
RSS 2 Jun	164.50	166.50	163.50	165.50
RSS 3 Jun	162.50	164.50	161.50	163.50
RSS 4 Jun	159.50	161.50	158.00	160.00
RSS 5 Jun	154.50	156.50	153.50	155.50

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
May	554.00	565.00	540.00	560.00
Jun	554.00	556.00	535.00	550.00
Jly	552.00	554.00	534.00	550.00
Aug	550.00	551.00	553.00	557.00
Sep	550.00	551.00	555.00	573.00
Oct	550.00	551.00	555.00	575.00
Nov	550.00	565.00	540.00	575.00
Jan	540.00	570.00	545.00	585.00
Mar	560.00	590.00	545.00	605.00

Volume: 129 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

May 13

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Jun	Sep	Dec	Puts-Settle Jun	Sep	Dec
44	1.90	2.76	3.25	0.34	0.84	1.19
45	1.21	2.14	2.76	0.51	1.20	1.56
46	0.66	1.58	2.28	0.96	1.62	2.01
47	0.32	1.15	1.82	1.61	2.17	2.44
48	0.14	0.86	1.48	2.44	2.85	3.12
49	—	0.62	1.15	—	—	—

Estimated total vol. 10,859
Calls: Mon. vol. 5,460 open int. 61,084
Puts: Mon. vol. 4,857 open int. 45,618
Source: CME.

Swiss Wholesale Index Falls

Reuters

BERN — The Swiss wholesale price index fell 0.4 percent in April after a decline of 0.8 percent in March, the government said Tuesday.

London Commodities

May 13

SUGAR — Sterling per metric ton; COCOA — Sterling per metric ton; COFFEE — Sterling per metric ton; GASOIL — U.S. dollars per metric ton

Volume: 3,974 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

London Metals

May 13

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	766.50	767.50	762.00	764.00
Forward	757.00	757.50	750.00	751.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	922.50	923.50	923.50	924.50
Forward	934.00	934.50	936.00	936.50
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	907.00	909.00	911.00	913.00
Forward	922.00	923.00	925.00	927.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	244.00	245.00	239.00	240.00
Forward	247.00	247.50	244.00	244.50
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2645.00	2655.00	2605.00	2610.00
Forward	2712.00	2715.00	2670.00	2670.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	330.00	331.50	336.00	337.00
Forward	338.50	339.50	344.00	345.00
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	400.00	405.00	405.00	410.00

Source: AP.

Paris Commodities

May 13

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

Dividends

May 13

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
FPL Group	Q	.51	6-16	5-30
IRT Property Co	Q	.40	9-1	8-16
PROPOSED STOCK SPLIT				
Nevada Power Co — 3-for-1				
REDUCED				
Gulf States Utils	Q	.26	6-15	5-23
STOCK				
Advest Group	-	10 %	6-20	6-9
STOCK SPLIT				
Automatic Data Processing — 2-for-1				
Hooper Holmes — 3-for-2				
IRT Property Co — 5-for-4				
UDC Universal Devlo — 3-for-2				
USUAL				
Advest Group	Q	.03	6-13	5-30
Associated Hosts	Q	.03	7-1	6-13
Coastal Corp	Q	.10	7-1	5-30
Essex Bus System	Q	.14	6-3	5-22
Fst Svngs Bnk Pla	Q	.20	6-30	6-3
Greyhound Canada	Q	.30	6-30	6-9
Holly's Inc	Q	.06	7-15	7-1
IRT Property Co	Q	.37½	6-1	5-22
Meredith Corp	Q	.25	6-15	5-22
Norwesco Inc	Q	.03½	6-27	6-13
Park Chemical Co	Q	.12	6-6	5-23
Pitney Bowes Inc	Q	.35	6-12	5-23
Quaker Oats Co	Q	.35	7-15	6-23
Roto-Rooter	Q	.04½	6-10	5-23
Safety Kleen	Q	.06	6-26	6-12
Saga Corp	Q	.13	6-6	5-23
Union Nat'l Corp	Q	.26½	6-19	5-23
Washington Wtr Pwr	Q	.62	6-13	5-22

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

Cash Prices

May 13

Commodity and Unit	Tue.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.20	1.38
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.66	0.63
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	73-74	79-80
Lead Spot, lb	19-20	20-21
Copper elect., lb	68½-70	69-72
Tin (Straits), lb	3.5975	5.9141
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35	0.44-0.47
Palladium, oz	107-111	110
Silver N.Y., oz	5.095	6.45

*: New York spot price.
Source: AP.

U.S. Treasuries

May 13

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	6.07	6.05	6.25	6.33
6-month bill	6.08	6.06	6.36	6.46
1-year bill	6.18	6.16	6.55	6.68

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	98 11/32	98 13/32	7.39	7.44

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury Index: 149.94
Change for the day: +0.17
Average yield: 7.40 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

S&P 100 Index Options

May 13

Total call volume 216,526
Total call open int. 744,637
Total put volume 165,215
Total put open int. 699,348
Index:
High 227.80 Low 226.86 Close 226.39 — 1.33
Source: CBOE.

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Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
34	13¼	BioR B s			31	62	34	34	34	+½
34½	13	BioR A s			31	10	33½	33½	33½	−½
42¾	21¼	Blessg s	.40	1.6	11	26	26½	26	26½	+½
1⅝	¼	BlockE				17	½	½	½	+⅛
17⅞	11	BlountA	.45	2.9	37	106	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+½
17⅞	11⅛	BlountB	.40	2.6	37	33	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
25½	12	BolarP s			35	155	24⅝	24¼	24½	−⅛
13	6⅞	BowVal	.20			90	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
13⅝	8⅛	BowlA s	.48	4.1	13	15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
6	3⅛	Bowmr			14	61	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
27⅞	15¼	Bowne	.44	1.8	17	332	24⅞	24¼	24¼	−⅝
17	10⅛	Brscn s				73	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+⅛
50⅛	31	BrnFA	1.00	2.3	12	34	44⅝	43⅞	44⅝	+⅝
56½	33	BrnFB	1.00	2.0	13	120	50	49	49⅞	+⅝
4⅛	2⅝	Buckhn			7	26	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
6½	4½	Buckh pf	.50	8.5		5	6	5⅞	5⅞	
40	27¾	Buell	.64	1.6	9	3	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	−½
17⅞	6⅛	Bushin			21	103	15⅝	15¼	15¼	−⅝

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(Continued on next page)

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Floating-Rate Notes

May 13

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]				

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]				

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]				

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cnt 97 (Yen)	4⅝	22-10	100.00	100.10
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	5⅝	27-08	100.15	100.25

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Abbey National 92/00	10⅛	15-07	99.54	99.59
Alliance+Leic Sec 93	11⅛	25-05	99.92	99.97
Anglia 97	10⅞	14-07	99.92	99.97

Orders for Machinery In Japan Fell in March

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's private sector machinery orders, excluding those from shipbuilding, fell 2.4 percent to a seasonally adjusted 622.80 billion yen ($3.85 billion) in March from a month earlier, the Economic Planning Agency said Tuesday.

Orders had been down 4 percent in February from January. Unadjusted March orders fell 8.6 percent from a year earlier after a 7.4-percent year-on-year decline in February. Orders from the manufacturing industry rose 6.9 percent from February to a seasonally adjusted 308.61 billion yen, while those from the non-manufacturing industry fell 3.9 percent to 351.14 billion.

U.K. Retail Sales Rise 2.2%

Reuters

LONDON — Retail sales in Britain rose 2.2 percent in March from February after an increase of 0.2 percent in February, the Trade and Industry Department said Tuesday. The March rise had been put provisionally at 1.9 percent.

Asia Pacific Growth Fund

Weekly net asset value on 9-5-1986 US $24.04. Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Marks & Spencer

Results for the financial year 1985/6 show the following:

St Michael Group Profit before tax was up by £62 million, an increase of 20.3%.

St Michael U.K. store sales increased by £495 million an increase of 17.1%. Allowing for inflation of 3%, this means volume increases of 14%.

St Michael In the U.K., expansion has added 271,000 sq. ft. of selling space during the year. Next year, 500,000 sq. ft. of selling space will be added.

St Michael Sales of ladies outerwear and childrenswear have shown improved growth, whilst menswear, homewear, footwear and foods continued their progress and gained market share.

St Michael Canadian sales have increased to C$336m up 13.9% on last year. European store and export sales continue to make steady and positive progress.

St Michael In just one year Marks & Spencer Chargecard has attracted over 1.2 million customers and now accounts for 10% of all sales. We estimate it has increased sales overall by 2%.

St Michael Marks & Spencer purchased British goods worth £3.3 billion this year – an increase of £467 million. This has enabled British suppliers to invest £135 million, for the production of St. Michael merchandise.

GROUP RESULTS 1985/6

	£m
Group Total Sales (excluding sales tax) up 16.4%	3,734.8
U.K. Stores	3,395.4
Direct Export	44.8
European Stores	94.1
Canadian Stores	181.5
Group Profit before Tax up 20.3%	365.8
Group Profit after Tax up 22.6%	222.4

The Board has recommended that the total dividend for the year is increased to 3.9p per share (last year 3.4p).

Marks & Spencer has an AAA rating for long term debt from Moody's and Standard & Poor's

The above figures do not constitute a full Financial Statement. Copies of the Report and Accounts for 1985/6 will be mailed to shareholders from 5 June.

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Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 21

AmExpr wt	AmExpr un	CDI Co	CenturyBus
CrwnCnPet	CrwnCnP pf	Excelind	Fabindust
Farley pf	FrischsRestr	MSA Rlty wt	MSI DataCo
MarkIV	Noel Indust	NoIndPS pf	OSullivan s
Resrtint B	SeabrdCp	Silvercrst	TII Ind
TotalPetl pf			

NEW LOWS 4

AmCabl n	Intrwest	MalarlcH g n	VangrdTch

Pan Am Corp. Sets Up Anti-Terrorism Force

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Pan Am Corp., the parent of Pan American World Airways, said Tuesday it has formed an elite, highly visible security force to foil terrorism, and would sell its services to other airlines.

It was the first time a U.S. airline has disclosed the existence of such a force, and marked a significant shift in strategy for Pan Am, which has been losing millions of dollars in canceled bookings to Europe because of American travellers' fear of terrorism.

"International terrorism is, without any doubt, the single-most serious crisis facing the airline and travel industries today," said C. Edward Acker, chairman of Pan Am Corp.

He said the airline's former policy of de-emphasizing the difficulties of air travel "is no longer acceptable, as it does not recognize today's realities."

No details were given on the size of the force, to be known as "Alert," what types of weapons it will use or whether its members will be deployed aboard planes.

But Mr. Acker added that "eventually, the services of Alert would be made available to other airlines, both U.S. and foreign, on a contract basis."

The airline said last month that it would shift about 5 percent of its capacity from European destinations to the United States this summer because of lack of demand.

Ford's U.K. Unit Posts 166% Rise in Profit

Reuters

LONDON — Ford Motor Co.'s U.K. subsidiary Ford Motor Co. Ltd. said Tuesday that pretax profit last year rose 166 percent to £160 million ($247 million) from £60 million in 1984.

The company said it has paid a £100-million ($155-million) dividend to the parent company from accumulated profits after five years when only one dividend was declared.

"We achieved a substantial turnaround in 1985, checking and I hope reversing the five year downward trend in profitability," the chairman, Sam Toy, said.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 13 MAY 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (i) – irregularly.

Fund	Currency	Price
AL MAL MANAGEMENT		
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$	237.64
[illegible]		

Other Funds

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change; P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; ● - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

مكتبة الأصل

حكمة امنة الأصل

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar Straights Slump, but Volume Is Moderate

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The dollar-straight sector ended with sharp losses Tuesday as a wave of selling hit the market during the afternoon from both professional and retail sources, dealers said. However, volume was moderate.

Prices of seasoned Eurobonds at the longer end of the market ended more than a point lower in places while shorter-dated issues were between ½ and ⅞ point lower, dealers said. A trader at a U.S. bank said, "The U.S. market's come back [down] a lot in the past few days, and our (the Eurobond) market seems to be trying to move back in line."

A dealer at a U.S. securities house said, "The market is currently very susceptible to bad news and less responsive to good news." He noted that news that U.S. April retail sales rose only 0.5 percent — against market estimates of around 1 percent — had little effect on trading in London.

However, dealers said that although most retail investors were sellers Tuesday, volume was not that high. One dealer at a Japanese bank commented, "There's been lots of noise, lots of talk, but not that much volume."

He added that the market did pick up a little towards the close as U.S. bond market prices rose up from their lows.

As is often the case when the secondary market falls sharply, activity in the primary market was low. Banque Paribas Capital Markets launched a $100-million bond issue for Ansett Finance Ltd.

The issue was guaranteed by the Australian internal airline, Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., as well as being secured by a first charge on Boeing 737-300 aircraft. It pays 8⅞ percent over 10 years and was priced at 100¼.

The issue was quoted by Paribas at a discount of 2, around the fees of 2 percent.

The day's other dollar straight was a $55-million bond issue for International Finance Corp., its third borrowing in the past week. As with the other issue, the issue is regarded as a "semi-private placement" and did not trade actively.

The issue pays 8¼ percent over 10 years and was priced at 101½. Last week's dollar-straight launch was also a $50-million bond issue, but paying 7⅝ percent over eight years and priced at 100¾.

The anticipated French franc launch for Japan Air Lines emerged as a 700-million-franc, 10-year bond issue. It pays 7½ percent and was priced at 100½.

The issue was quoted at a discount of 1⅝, inside the total fees of 2 percent. Banque Paribas was the lead manager.

The floating-rate-note sector tended to edge up after having dipped a little during the morning, but other currency sectors, such as sterling and Australian dollar straights closed lower.

■ Euroyen Bond Issues

Major foreign banks said they expected the Finance Ministry to allow them to start issuing Euroyen bonds next month, Reuters reported Tuesday from Tokyo.

Humphrey Norrington, deputy general manager of Barclays Bank PLC, said the Barclays PLC subsidiary in Tokyo intended to be the first bank to float a Euroyen bond, if the ministry deregulates these issues, as expected in June. "It's a very good market in which to raise funds," he told reporters.

FLOWERS: *Free Enterprise Starts to Bloom in China*

(Continued from first finance page)

...l result in his being condemned ... "capitalist roader." "In the old ... people became rich by exploiting farmhands, but I pay them reasonably," he insisted.

In 1984 he hired his first farmhands, two villagers. Three others followed in 1985 and five more this year. Some are only part-time help ... almost all are relatives, learning the flower business, he explained. The average pay is 2 to 2.4 ... a day, but a veteran gardener, ... most one of the family," makes ... yuan a month plus his meals.

The key to his success, Mr. Xie ..., is also a major part of the ... reforms: the emphasis on the market to set prices, rather than the government, which has had to ... vast sums in food subsidies.

Because he sells his flowers 20 percent below market prices, he ..., business continues to be so ... that he is buying a new truck ... bring his products into Chengdu. ... the construction there means ... other good market for me."

Taxes take 5 percent of total revenue, Mr. Xie continued. In addition, he has donated money willingly to the village for its school and park and often aids neighbors who come to his door. "There is jealousy but not much," he said.

A small man with a big smile and a shock of hair, Mr. Xie showed his visitors around his two-story green and white villa, which was built recently to his own design.

There are four bedrooms for Mr. Xie, his wife, their son, 13, and daughter, 11, all of whom sleep under mosquito nets. Prints of pandas decorate some walls and chickens wander through the courtyard, which is deep in mounds of clay flowerpots. In the kitchen a brood of chicks sits in a box, snug under the stove.

Signs of prosperity are abundant: a new sewing machine upstairs, a stereo set and a washing machine downstairs, a black and white television set in use and a color set on order, and two ghetto blasters, huge portable radios, just unpacked.

A black sign hanging on the walkway on the second floor explains all this, Mr. Xie said. "It's an old Chinese saying, 'Work Hard and Manage Well.'"

Tomorrow: Selling in a free market.

U.K. Airline Plans In-Flight Casino

Reuters

LONDON — A newly formed British airline proposes to enliven its 15-hour flights to the Far East with slot machines, bingo and blackjack on board a Boeing 747.

London Express, formed by a group of businessmen headed by Professor Michael Beesley, an aviation industry expert from the London Business School, intends to start operations to Singapore on Oct. 24.

Seats on the new airline's leased Boeing 747-100 would be sold exclusively to tour operators running charters to the area. Slot machines would be installed on the upper deck, and bingo numbers will be called to passengers over in-flight headphones. Blackjack will also be available.

Bank of Finland Raises Interest Rates to 13%

Reuters

HELSINKI — The Bank of Finland raised its key interest rate Tuesday for the first time in 29 months to counter rumors of an imminent devaluation that had put the Finnish currency under pressure for the previous two days.

The governor of the central bank, Rolf Kullberg, said he hoped the two-tier call money rate could soon be lowered, but that the increase was aimed at showing the world that Finland would not follow Norway in devaluing its currency.

With effect from Wednesday, the call money rate on loans is being raised to 13 percent from 11.2 percent and that on deposits to 12.3 percent from 10.5 percent, the bank said.

The call money rate is the main instrument the central bank uses to intervene on the domestic money market. This was the first rise in the rate since a series of cuts, after it peaked at 17 percent in January 1984.

New Member Of Fed, Vice Chairman Nominated

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will nominate H. Robert Heller, director of economic research at Bank of America, to become a member of the Federal Reserve Board, and Governor Manuel H. Johnson to become the board's vice chairman, the White House announced.

Mr. Johnson, who joined the seven-member board in February, will succeed Preston Martin, who resigned at the end of last month as vice chairman. Mr. Heller will fill Mr. Martin's unexpired term on the board.

Both nominations, which were announced Monday, require the approval of the Senate.

Mr. Heller, 46, has been senior vice president and director of economic research for Bank of America since 1978. He taught economics at the University of Hawaii from 1971 to 1974, and was chief of financial studies for the International Monetary Fund from 1974 to 1978.

Mr. Johnson, 37, was assistant Treasury secretary for economic policy before being named to the Fed.

Four members of the Fed board, Mr. Martin, Mr. Johnson, Martha Seger and Wayne D. Angell, voted in late February to reduce the Fed's benchmark discount rate over the objections of the Fed's chairman, Paul A. Volcker.

Before the vote was announced, however, Mr. Angell changed his mind, and the decision was held in abeyance until the central banks of West Germany and Japan agreed to reduce their rates, too.

Afterwards, Mr. Martin pressed White House officials for a promise that he would be named to succeed Mr. Volcker as chairman when the latter's four-year term expires in August 1987.

When no promise was forthcoming, Mr. Martin resigned to pursue private banking opportunities in California.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Volcker Remark Pushes Up Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar staged a healthy advance Tuesday in New York following remarks by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker that were interpreted as mildly supportive for the currency.

The dollar gained almost 3 pfennigs from Monday's close, to end at 2.1983 Deutsche marks. It also surged against the French franc and the Swiss franc.

The U.S. currency had closed slightly higher in Europe, boosted at the last minute by Mr. Baker and Mr. Volcker's comments.

Mr. Volcker said that the dollar's fall Monday to a record low of 159.99 Japanese yen in Tokyo trading "doesn't make me happy."

Dealers said the Fed chairman's comment triggered heavy buying of the U.S. currency on Tuesday.

Earlier, the dollar had slipped to 160.85 on Tokyo markets, which closed before Mr. Volcker's comment. However, it later rose in London to close at 162.93 yen and in New York, it ended at 163.43 yen, up from 160.55.

In other New York rates, the dollar closed at 6.9955 French francs, up from Monday's close of 6.8935 and at 1.8230 Swiss francs, up from 1.7930. The pound weakened to $1.5395 from $1.5525.

The dollar also was boosted by Mr. Baker's comment that the foreign-exchange markets had wrongly interpreted the U.S. assertion that it had no specific target range for the dollar. That assertion previously has been treated as a signal to push the dollar lower.

Traders said that Mr. Baker's comments helped the U.S. currency advance because they did not contain anything the market could interpret as a wish to see it decline further.

"The initial reaction was slightly bullish," said Joseph Volpicella, vice president of the Union Bank of Switzerland.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed at midafternoon in Frankfurt at 2.1740 Deutsche marks, little changed from Monday's fix of 2.1710, and in Paris at 6.9320 French francs, up from Monday's fix of 6.9110. Sterling closed at $1.5340 in London, down 1 cent from Monday's $1.5460.

Dealers said the announcement by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France that his government plans a new round of interest-rate cuts later this week could indirectly affect the dollar by giving the Bundesbank room to maneuver on the mark.

(Reuters, UPI, IHT)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Tue.	Mon.
Deutsche mark	2.1975	2.1735
Pound sterling	1.5340	1.5460
Japanese yen	160.93	161.28
Swiss franc	1.8225	1.8033
French franc	7.0050	6.9250

Source: Reuters

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Sears

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	2,280.	2,020.
Pretax Net	185.2	175.2
Per Share	0.083	0.081

Canada

Genstar

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Profits	(a)11.1	5.27

a: loss.

Massey-Ferguson

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,290.	1,290.
Profits	3.90	7.20

United States

Loral

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	208.3	143.6
Net Income	17.0	12.7
Per Share	0.70	0.54
Year	1986	1985
Revenue	663.8	502.3
Net Income	53.0	42.1
Per Share	2.21	1.79

Penney (J.C.)

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	3,040.	2,800.
Oper Net II	87.0	50.0
Oper Share	1.16	0.67

1986 net excludes charge of $24 million.

United Brands

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	770.0	797.1
Oper Net	12.9	9.64
Oper Share	0.76	0.61

1985 net excludes gain of $2.1 million.

TRADING: *Manager Charged*

(Continued from first finance page)

The SEC said that Bahamian officials had agreed to freeze Mr. Levine's holdings.

Also named in the complaint were two Panamanian corporations, International Gold Inc. and Diamond Holdings SA, through which Mr. Levine allegedly conducted some trades, and Bernhard Meier, 35, of Zollikon, Switzerland, who until December reportedly was the manager of Mr. Levine's account in the Bahamas.

The SEC said that Mr. Meier acted as Mr. Levine's broker and bought for himself at least 18 of the securities issues, earning $152,000 in profits.

Mr. Levine, has been relieved of his responsibilities pending resolution of the case, said Angela Zizzi Dailey, a spokeswoman at Drexel.

Neither Drexel nor Mr. Levine's previous employers, Smith Barney and Lehman Brothers, were accused of any wrongdoing.

(AP, UPI)

MANAGER: *Negotiating Tips*

(Continued from first finance page)

negotiate that kind of contract with a corporation.

"A company usually has standard agreements. Basically, the company will not change the terms for you, unless you are a top executive or have something very special to offer," says Ms. Webb of the British Institute of Management. "If you can, the best thing to do is to negotiate a good notice period."

"I was so angry I decided to get as much as I could," says a French executive who successfully fought off corporate efforts to force her resignation and when dismissed, got more than prescribed by the collective agreement between labor and management in her industry.

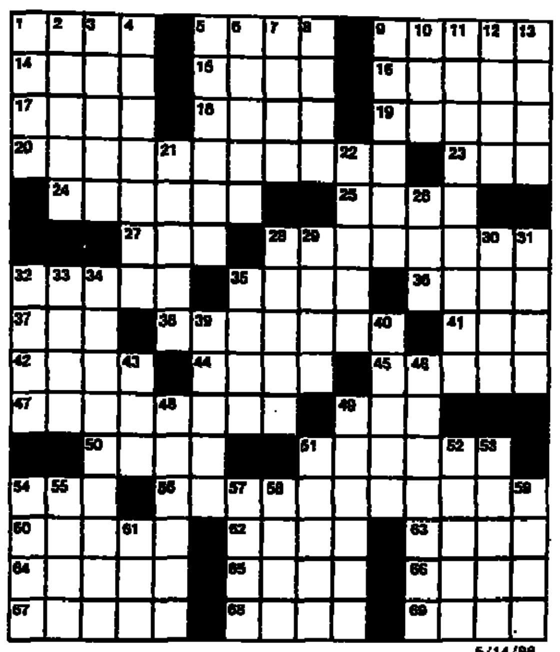
According to that agreement, she was entitled to collect one months' pay for each of her seven years with the corporation. The company also paid her, at her request, the equivalent of three months' notice. She then asked for six months on top of that, and got it.

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.



5/14/86

ACROSS

1 Hamlet's lament
5 Snorri Sturluson work
9 Soil deposit
14 "Oh! My ——," 1953 song
15 Meshed is here
16 Virtue, for one
17 I.P., e.g.
18 Pie
19 ——-Coeur, basilica in Paris
20 See 38 Across
23 Rearward, at sea
24 Rubbernecks
25 Mass
27 Salt
28 Most demanding
32 Sweep's target
35 Slush
36 Cantina order
37 Wayne or Arthur
38 Tony Curtis role: 1953
41 Peas holder
42 Confesses, with "up"
44 Measure
45 Saltpetre
47 Like some neglected furniture
49 Rutherford of films
50 Year in Trajan's reign
51 Letter takers
54 Erwin of films
56 A forte of 38 Across
60 Soprano Anna
62 S. African lily
63 Ebb's relative
64 Tiny
65 Balin and Balan
66 Mountain pass
67 Seats for Sharif
68 Show strain
69 Koko's weapon

DOWN

1 Church section
2 Wooden strips
3 Removed
4 Stuff
5 Choice word
6 Does sketches
7 Go for it
8 Con
9 Actress Louise
10 She-bear, in Sevilla
11 A specialty of 38 Across
12 Medieval drudge
13 Dele denial
21 Intrude on a shindig
22 Luster
26 Wee colonist
28 Like a cube
29 Excursion
30 Identification mark
31 Dial ——
32 "—— Ben Adhem," L. Hunt poem
33 Basted
34 Props for 38 Across
35 Horn accessory
39 Ancient Roman port
40 Below the surface
43 —— generis (unique)
46 Diamond units
48 Paul and Carly
49 Bear witness
51 Cold-shoulder
52 Expanse
53 Emulate Hamill or Fleming
54 Merganser
55 Lacquered metalware
57 Show surprise
58 Pelvic bones
59 Graf ——
61 Hale

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"WHEN I GROW UP I'M GOING TO OWN A CHAIN OF STARS AND PLANETS."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UGAVE

THACC

YARTTE

RAWTIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: ACRID LOUSE BAUBLE EVOLVE
Answer: What too much champagne can make a single person do—SEE DOUBLE

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	25	77	13	55	fr
Amsterdam	15	59	11	52	fr
Athens	20	68	14	57	cl
Barcelona	21	70	11	52	fo
Belgrade	22	72	7	45	fr
Berlin	25	77	11	52	cl
Brussels	17	63	11	52	fr
Bucharest	23	73	12	54	cl
Budapest	23	73	10	50	fr
Copenhagen	13	55	10	50	r
Costa Del Sol	24	75	12	54	cl
Dublin	10	50	6	43	sh
Edinburgh	10	50	8	46	sh
Florence	26	79	10	50	fr
Frankfurt	18	64	8	46	sh
Geneva	22	72	16	61	o
Helsinki	13	55	6	43	o
Istanbul	18	64	9	48	cl
Las Palmas	23	73	18	64	fr
Lisbon	17	63	13	55	o
London	15	59	8	46	o
Madrid	25	77	14	57	cl
Milan	26	79	14	57	fr
Moscow	18	64	10	50	o
Munich	26	79	9	48	fr
Nice	21	70	15	59	fr
Oslo	12	54	9	48	cl
Paris	19	66	12	54	cl
Prague	26	79	7	45	fr
Reykjavik	6	43	0	32	fr
Rome	22	72	14	57	fr
Stockholm	12	54	7	45	cl
Strasbourg	19	66	11	52	r
Venice	24	75	17	63	fr
Vienna	25	77	11	52	fr
Warsaw	20	68	6	43	cl
Zurich	22	72	11	52	cl
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	13	55	2	36	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	24	75	5	41	fr
Jerusalem	18	64	10	50	fr
Tel Aviv	23	73	14	57	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	17	63	11	52	fr
Sydney	20	68	14	57	fr

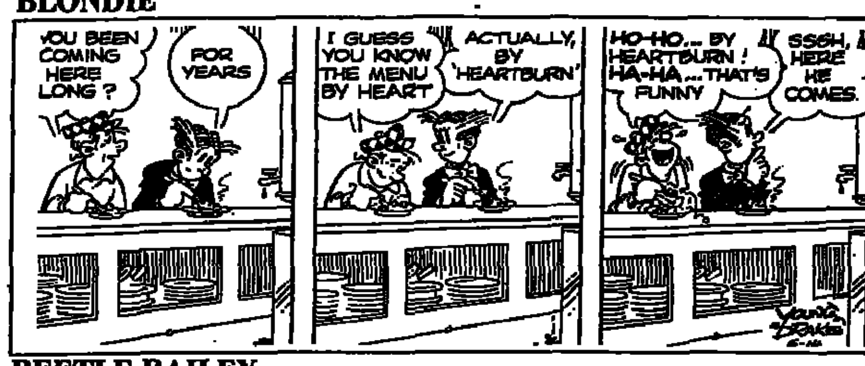
ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	30	86	25	77	cl
Beijing	22	72	19	66	fr
Hong Kong	31	88	27	81	st
Manila	32	90	29	84	cl
New Delhi	38	100	28	82	cl
Seoul	17	63	14	57	r
Shanghai	26	79	21	70	cl
Singapore	—	—	—	—	na
Taipei	27	81	23	73	o
Tokyo	20	68	17	63	cl
AFRICA					
Algiers	25	77	13	55	fr
Cairo	27	81	15	59	fr
Cape Town	19	66	10	50	fr
Casablanca	25	77	16	61	o
Harare	25	77	13	55	fr
Lagos	30	86	24	75	cl
Nairobi	24	75	16	61	cl
Tunis	28	82	10	50	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	20	68	4	39	fr
Caracas	27	81	20	68	r
Lima					
Mexico City	30	86	14	57	fr
Rio de Janeiro	28	82	24	75	o
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	12	54	2	36	fr
Atlanta	27	81	18	64	pc
Boston	15	59	6	43	cl
Chicago	24	75	12	54	fr
Denver	22	72	6	43	fr
Detroit	21	70	15	59	pc
Honolulu	30	86	22	72	fr
Houston	32	90	20	68	pc
Los Angeles	24	75	15	59	pc
Miami	28	82	19	66	st
Minneapolis	24	75	14	57	pc
Montreal	19	66	7	45	fr
Nassau	27	81	16	61	cl
New York	21	70	11	52	fr
San Francisco	20	68	11	52	fr
Seattle	14	57	9	48	r
Toronto	20	68	5	41	cl
Washington	22	72	12	54	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

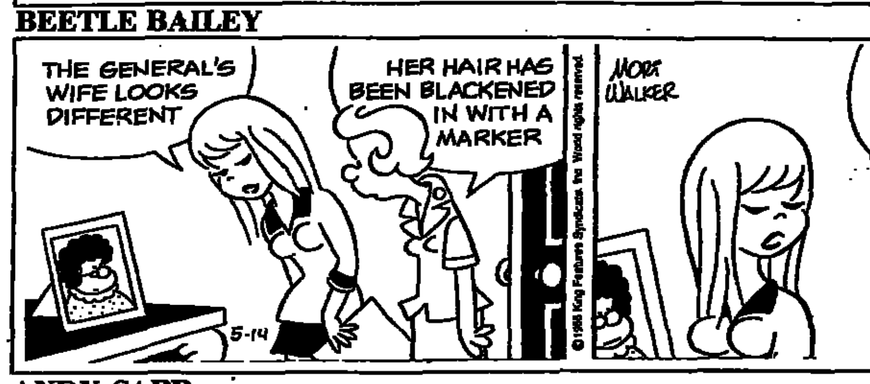
WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Changing. Temp. 20—9 (68—48). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18—9 (64—48). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 24—14 (75—57). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 21—11 (70—52). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 22—11 (72—54). ROME: Fair. Temp. 24—14 (75—57). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temp. 23—14 (73—57). ZURICH: Showers. Temp. 20—11 (68—52). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 33—25 (91—77). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 26—24 (79—75). MANILA: Thunderstorms. Temp. 32—26 (90—79). SEOUL: Showers. Temp. 16—14 (61—57). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 31—27 (88—81). TOKYO: Showers. Temp. 21—13 (70—55).

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

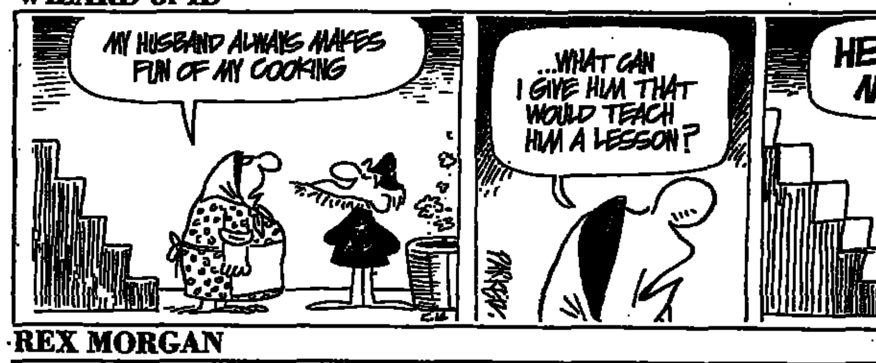


BEETLE BAILEY

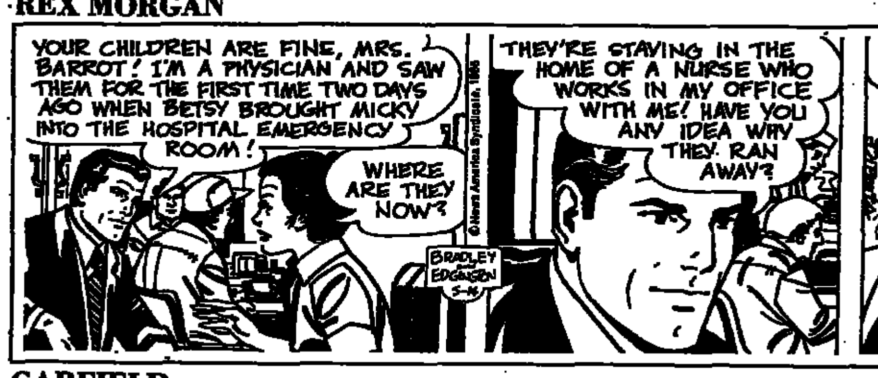


ANDY CAPP

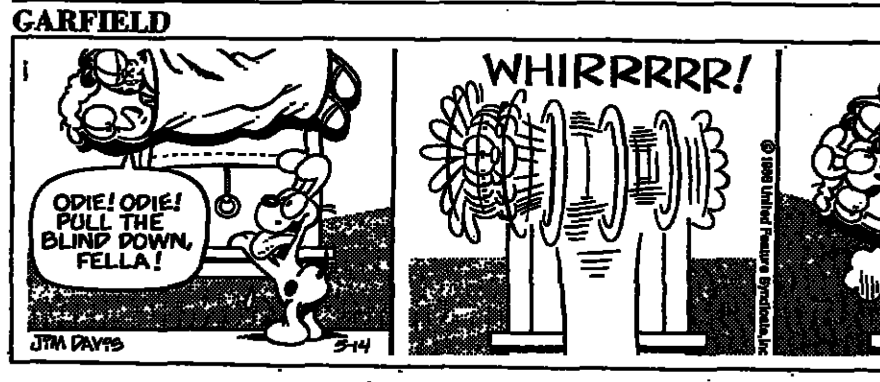
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse May 13

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	539.50	547
ACF Holding	275	285
Aegon	99.30	101
Akzo	153.50	154
Ahold	74.50	75.30
Amev	73.80	74.20
A'Dam Rubber	11.50	11.50
Amro Bank	94.50	95.70
BVG	232	232
Buehrmann T	154.50	154
Caland Hldg	17.80	17.40
Elsevier-NDU	174.50	181
Fokker	85	83
Gist Brocades	235	256.50
Heineken	150.50	150.50
Hoogovens	99.90	101.20
KLM	45.70	46.40
Naarden	47.50	47.30
Nat Neder	79.20	79.50
Nedlloyd	164.50	164.70
NMB	187.50	187.50
Oce Vander G	442.50	443
Pakhoed	57.70	56
Philips	53.90	54.90
Robeco	90	90.20
Rodamco	138.40	138.50
Rolinco	82.80	83.30
Rorento	50.30	50.50
Royal Dutch	191.70	192.50
Unilever	428	430.50
Van Ommeren	32.10	32.50
VMF Stork	267.20	270
VNU	285	287

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 258.60
Previous : 261.70

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3500	3500
Bekaert	13100	13400
Cockerill	160	165
Cobepa	4750	4790
EBES	4600	4790
GB-Inno-BM	7380	7280
GBL	3510	3530
Gevaert	6200	6050
Hoboken	7700	7800
Intercom	3955	3995
Kredietbank	15500	15525
Petrofina	7910	7860
Soc Generale	3230	3230
Sofina	10300	11000
Solvay	8400	8340
Traction Elec	5590	5410
UCB	7120	7200
Unerg	2900	2900
Vieille Montagne	5680	5750

Current Stock Index : 3671.99
Previous : 3698.80

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	330.80	339
Allianz Vers	2475	2473
Altana	407.50	405
BASF	277.90	280.50
Bayer	291	291.80
Bay. Hypo bank	575	585
Bay Vereinsbank	565	560
BBC	320	324.50
BHF-Bank	517	510
BMW	567	570
Commerzbank	316.50	322
Conti Gummi	219	225.20
Daimler-Benz	1300	1305
Degussa	461.50	458
Deutsche Babcock	190.50	191
Deutsche Bank	798	815
Dresdner Bank	432	421.50
GHH	230.50	230.50
Harpener	392	395
Hochtief	925	927
Hoechst	288	281.80
Hoesch	175	173.20
Horten	197	197
Hussel	483	481
IWKA	278	275
Kali + Salz	272	274
Karstadt	335	336
Kaufhof	432	435
Kloeckner H-D	254	258.50
Kloeckner Werke	91.50	91.10
Krupp Stahl	175	172
Linde	692.50	703
Lufthansa	238	240
MAN	200	201
Mannesmann	227.50	226
Muench Rueck	3000	3150
Nixdorf	593	593.50
PKI	805	803
Porsche	1080	1080½
Preussag	201	205
PWA	211.50	217.50
RWE	228.50	231.50
Rheinmetall	395	392
Schering	530	560
SEL	357	351.20
Siemens	613	613
Thyssen	148.50	162
Veba	292.80	301
Volkswagenwerk	541.50	578.70
Wella	810	755

Commerzbank Index : 1981.40
Previous : 1963.20

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	19.50	19.80
Cheung Kong	20.80	21.50
China Light	16.30	16.40
Green Island	7.25	7.75
Hang Seng Bank	37.75	38.25
Henderson	2.10	2.175
China Gas	14.90	15
HK Electric	9	9.10
HK Realty A	11.10	11.10
HK Hotels	36.50	37
HK Land	6.30	6.45
HK Shang Bank	6.90	6.95
HK Telephone	11.20	11.40
HK Yaumatei	3.30	3.25
HK Wharf	7.10	7.15
Hutch Whampoa	29.60	30.25
Hysan	0.68	0.70
Jardine	12.80	13.20
Jardine Sec	13	13.30
Kowloon Motor	12	12.20
Miramar Hotel	3.575	3.60
New World	6.25	6.35
SHK Props	12.70	12.80
Stelux	1.53	1.56
Swire Pacific A	13.30	13.50
Tai Cheung	1.59	2.05
Wing On Co	1.46	1.50
Winsor	8.45	8.40
World Int'l	2.45	2.475

Hang Seng Index : 1802.73
Previous : 1832.50

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1110	1100
Anglo American	4212	4185
Anglo Am Gold	22900	22800
Barlows	1710	1700
Blyvoor	1675	1700
Buffels	7025	7050
De Beers	2450	2440
Driefontein	5250	5300
Freegold	3425	3425
GFSA	3800	3775
Harmony	3125	3175
Hiveld Steel	700	690
Kloof	2300	2300
Nedbank	615	610
Rusplat	3150	3075
SA Brews	1000	990
St Helena	4400	4400
Sasol	705	693
Welkom	2125	2125

Composite Stock Index : 1414.00
Previous : 1404.40

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$12¾	$12¾
Allied-Lyons	326	325
Anglo Am Gold	$69	$69½
Ass Brit Foods	338	316
Asda-MFI Gp	148	146
Barclays	547	544
Bass	782	758
B.A.T.	382	381
Beecham	375	371
BICC	328	325
BL	42	42
Blue Circle	688	690
BOC Group	322	322
Boots	254	255
Bowater Indus	335	335
BP	570	580
Brit Telecom	240	230
Brit Aerospace	548	545
Britoil	183	183
BTR	473	468
Burmah	354	374
Cable Wireless	660	645
Cadbury Schw	174	174
Charter Cons	241	236
Commercial U	321	321
Cons Gold	474	464
Courtaulds	266	267
Dalgety	275	273
De Beers	742	745
Distillers	643	643
Driefontein	$16¾	$16¾
Fisons	570	563
Free St Ged	$10¾	$10¾
GEC	194	192
Gen Accident	859	847
GKN	328	330
Glaxo	965	953
Grand Met	410	401
GRE	904	892
Guinness	316	313
GUS	12½	12½
Hanson	176	174
Hawker	361	365
ICI	927	926
Imperial Group	353	350
Jaguar	480	470
Land Securities	318	310
Legal General	747	727
Lloyds Bank	627	624
Lonrho	261	250
Lucas	575	571
Marks and Sp	203	203
Metal Box	725	730
Midland Bank	574	574
Nat West Bank	859	855
P and O	536	532
Pilkington	433	430
Plessey	224	218
Prudential	842	829
Racal Elect	224	218
Randfontein	$73	$73
Rank	572	577
Reed Int'l	844	849
Reuters	451	451
Royal Dutch £	50 47/64	50 31/64
RTZ	657	644
Saatchi	760	750
Sainsbury	378	374
Sears Holdings	118½	115½
Shell	768	771
STC	148	142
Std Chartered	807	809
Storehouse	285	283
Sun Alliance	742	737
Tate and Lyle	575	571
Tesco	348	342
Thorn EMI	472	472
T.I. Group	543	545
Trafalgar Hse	312	298
THF	157	155
Ultramar	191	191
Unilever £	15 45/64	15 51/64
United Biscuits	245	238
Vickers	465	463
Woolworth	805	785

F.T. 30 Index : 1341.20
Previous : 1336.50
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 1632.30
Previous : 1682.80

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	34400	34810
Ciga hotels	7149	7185
CIR	13000	12970
Cred Ital	4590	4600
Eridania	19000	18700
Farmitalia	41000	40400
Fiat	14380	14200
Generali	143775	143850
IFI	32700	32850
Italcementi	78200	76000
Italgas	3450	3412
Italmobiliare	144900	137000
Mediobanca	280200	272600
Montedison	4471	4460
NBA	4210	4290
Olivetti	18700	18440
Pirelli	6361	6418
RAS	69020	59000
Rinascente	1291	1305
SIP	4199	4181
SME	3640	3380
Snia	7480	7300
Standa	19900	19990
Stet	6650	6580

MIB Current Index : 1836
Previous : 1822

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	811	824
Alsthom Atl.	575	564
Av Dassault	1750	1789
Bancaire	1315	1305
BIC	665	680
Bongrain	2135	2270
Bouygues	1220	1265
BSN-GD	3980	4010
Carrefour	3885	3960
Chargeurs	1305	1325
Club Med	561	565
Darty	3195	3240
Dumez	1460	1465
Elf-Aquitaine	349.90	350
Europe 1	1570	1595
Gen Eaux	1610	1650
Hachette	3010	3220
Lafarge Cop	1561	1612
Legrand	3930	3990
Lesieur	1309	1276
l'Oreal	3580	3640
Martell	1925	1930
Matra	2498	2570
Merlin	3500	3570
Michelin	3153	3170
Moet Hennessy	2570	2629
Moulinex	97.50	101.50
Occidentale	994	1008
Pernod Ric	1225	1265
Perrier	715	723
Peugeot	1110	1120
Printemps	707	735
Radiotechn	880	849
Redoute	1730	1815
Roussel Uclaf	1760	1749
Sanofi	800	837
Skis Rossignol	1400	1429
Telemecan	3735	3855
Thomson CSF	1372	1439
Total	388	388

CAC Index : 407.10
Previous : 418.60

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	2.48	2.41
Cold Storage	2.75	2.70
DBS	5.10	5.05
Fraser Neave	5.90	5.80
How Par	2.02	1.97
Hume	1.70	1.68
Inchcape	1.10	1.09
Lum Chang	0.79	0.79
Malayan Banking	3.20	3.20
OCBC	6.30	6.30
OUB	2.46	2.38
OUE	1.72	1.57
Shangri-la	2.11	N.Q.
Sime Darby	1.19	1.16
S'pore Airlines	6.25	6.25
S'pore Land	2.22	2.12
S'pore Press	6.15	6.25
S Steamship	0.82	0.76
St Trading	2.10	2.06
UOB	3.26	3.10
United Overseas	0.85	0.81

Straits Times Ind Index : 597.68
Previous : 590.42

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	206	206
Alfa Laval	372	389
Asea	530	492
Astra	570	565
Atlas Copco	223	217
Beijer	165	170
Boliden	169	180
Electrolux	296	293
Ericsson	278	275
Esselte	N.Q.	535
Fermenta	170	173
Handelsbanken	358	349
Pharmacia	222	221
Saab-Scania	850	850
Sandvik	835	810
Skanska	145	142
SKF	337	334
SwedishMatch	355	354
Volvo	388	377

Affaersvaerlden Index : 428.80
Previous : 416.70

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.75	3.75
ANZ	6.04	6.14
BHP	7.52	7.42
Borai	4.85	4.75
Bougainville	2.22	2.49
Coles Myer	6.24	6.24
Comalco	2.85	2.15
CRA	5.92	6.02
CSR	3.25	3.34
Dunlop	3.45	3.70
Elders Ixl	4.40	4.40
ICI Australia	2.48	2.80
Magellan	0.98	0.95
MIM	2.10	2.15
Nat Aust Bank	6.10	6.36
News Corp	22	23.50
N Broken Hill	1.75	1.75
Poseidon	2.70	2.60
Qld Coal Trust	1.36	1.38
Santos	3.45	3.60
Thomas Nation	3.50	3.74
Western Mining	3.10	3.20
Westpac Banking	5.54	5.60
Woodside	0.94	0.94

All Ordinaries Index : 1281.70
Previous : 1318.40

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	407	399
Asahi Chemical	830	841
Asahi Glass	1170	1190
Bank of Tokyo	790	805
Bridgestone	692	656
Canon	1040	1040
Casio	1460	1480
C.Itoh	445	454
Dai Nippon Print	1580	1590
Daiwa House	1400	1440
Daiwa Securities	1460	1520
Fanuc	7050	7100
Fuji Bank	1470	1490
Fuji Photo	2270	2260
Fujitsu	985	990
Hitachi	880	887
Hitachi Cable	910	924
Honda	1150	1140
Japan Air Lines	18,020	[illegible]
Kajima	780	795
Kansai Power	2440	2450
Kawasaki Steel	160	162
Kirin Brewery	1260	1270
Komatsu	477	480
Kubota	348	346
Kyocera	4380	4400
Matsu Elec Inds	1480	1480
Matsu Elec Works	1370	1380
Mitsubishi Bank	1450	1470
Mitsubishi Chem	682	684
Mitsubishi Elec	350	354
Mitsubishi Heavy	376	385
Mitsubishi Corp	745	750
Mitsui and Co	447	446
Mitsukoshi	995	1000
Mitsumi	1170	1150
NEC	1450	1440
NGK Insulators	1080	1070
Nikko Sec	990	1030
Nippon Kogaku	1100	1120
Nippon Oil	1220	1220
Nippon Steel	167	168
Nippon Yusen	398	400
Nissan	540	545
Nomura Sec	1980	2040
Olympus	1280	1210
Pioneer	2200	2200
Ricoh	905	919
Sharp	960	946
Shimazu	1040	1060
Shinetsu Chemical	1250	1240
Sony	3490	3530
Sumitomo Bank	1850	1870
Sumitomo Chem	332	340
Sumitomo Marine	880	905
Sumitomo Metal	141	142
Taisei Corp	480	486
Taisho Marine	771	765
Takeda Chem	1420	1450
TDK	4060	4050
Teijin	518	515
Tokio Marine	1190	1250
Tokyo Elec. Power	3840	3880
Toppan Printing	1750	1730
Toray Ind	545	555
Toshiba	408	410
Toyota	1470	1490
Yamaichi Sec	1000	1000

Nikkei 225 : 15782.36
Previous : 16102.22
New Index : 1261.83
Previous : 1274.27

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	6000	6050
Alusuisse	720	720
Autophon	7800	7800
Bank Leu	3640	3650
Brown Boveri	2040	2100
Ciba Geigy	3610	3670
Credit Suisse	3740	3810
Electrowatt	3675	3750
Interdiscount	5250	5300
Jacob Suchard	7575	7550
Jelmoli	3580	3250
Landis Gyr	1970	2000
Moevenpick	6400	6400
Nestle	8200	8300
Oerlikon-B	1960	1995
Roche Baby	11450	11725
Sandoz	1980	1940
Schindler	4250	4250
Sulzer	430	425
Surveillance	6350	6200
Swissair	1730	1740
SBC	576	582
Swiss Reinsurance	3475	3780
Swiss Volksbank	2620	2640
Union Bank	5850	5790
Winterthur	7500	7700
Zurich Ins	3625	3770

SBC Index : 634.50
Previous : 648.20

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto May 12

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
18950	Abti Prce	$25¾	24⅝	25	
3600	Agnico E	$21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
150	Agra Ind A	$16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
49932	Alt Energy	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
7100	Alta Nat	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
2831	Algoma St	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
24078	A Barick o	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
19146	Atco I f	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
27541	BCED	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9300	BCED A	$7¼	7	7	
2127	BP Canada	$28½	28	28½	+ ½
34387	Bank BC	370	360	360	—10
76314	Bank N S	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
22280	Bonanza R	205	200	205	+ 5
7600	Bralorne	205	195	195	+10
14180	Bramalea	$21¼	21	21¼	+ 1
4408	Brenda M	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
55162	BCFP	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
28410	BC Res	165	152	156	— 6
7386	BC Phone	$28½	28¼	28¼	
20	Brunswk	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
800	Budd Can	$37	37	37	— ½
30140	CAE	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
4100	CCL A	$18	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
46910	CCL B f	$18¼	17¾	18	
4242	Cad Frv	$20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
6450	Campeau f	$29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
409141	C Nor West	$14⅝	14¼	14½	— ¼
6759	C Packrs	$42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
1500	Can Trust	$54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
100	CGE	$107	107	107	— ¾
59895	CI Bk Com	$19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
75474	CTire A f	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
2700	C Util B	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
28040	Cara	$31¼	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
1215	Celanese	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
700	Celan 175 p	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
8050	Centrl Tr	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
168656	Cineplex	$21¼	19⅞	21⅛	+1¼
9644	C Distb A	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7530	CDistb B f	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
16395	CTL Bank	$9	8¾	9	+ ¼
200	Conwest A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
2500	Coseka R	135	135	135	+ 5
100	Conron A	$19	19	19	— 1
4825	Crownx	$33¼	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅛
8000	Czar Res	130	126	130	+ 5
6276	Denison A p	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4551	Denison B f	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	
2800	Develcon	365	355	360	
300	Dickson A f	$7	7	7	+ ¼
21941	Dofasco	$30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅛
1108	Donohue	$25⅝	25¼	25⅛	— ⅜
3800	Du Pont A	$34½	33⅝	34½	+ ⅜
49450	Dylex A	$15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
1315	Elctham X	$13	13	13	— ¼
12520	Emco	$30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+1⅜
3500	Equity Svr	450	450	450	+10
11470	FCA Intl	$17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
579	C Falcon C	$18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
223293	Ficnbrdge	$21¼	20⅝	20⅞	
33078	Fed Ind A	$16⅝	16¼	16½	
6550	F City Fin	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
33090	Gendis A	$19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ¾
1798	Geoc Comp	$5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
2100	Gibraltar	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
40808	Goldcorp f	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	
200	Goodyear	$38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
400	Gratt G	$17	17	17	
650	GL Forest	$24	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
900	Greyhnd	$31½	31½	31½	— ¼
3125	Hawker	$30	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
12303	Hayes D	$15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
28078	Hees Intl	$34	33½	34	+ ¾
100	Hollinger 1	$21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
33440	H Bay Co	$31⅞	31	31	— 1
44180	Imasco	$35⅝	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅛
76800	Indal	$32⅝	32¼	32⅛	+ ⅛
2990	Inland Gas	$12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
9460	I Corona o	$21⅞	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
12650	Intl Thom	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	
28281	Inter Pipe	$44	43½	44	+ ½
1500	Ipsco	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
4130	Jannock	$28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
1200	Kelsey H	$25	23½	25	+1¼
1089	Kerr Add	$16	16	16	— ⅜
42016	Labatt	$47	46	46¼	— ¾
1000	Lacana	$7½	7½	7½	
2720	LOnt Cem	$26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
16329	Loblaw Co	$13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
7325	Lumonics	$16¼	15¾	15⅞	— ½
122020	Magna A f	$31⅝	31⅛	31¼	+ ¼
43292	MICC	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
24400	Mclan H X	$19⅝	18⅞	19	— ⅛
3425	Moritime f	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
40800	Morland E	192	189	190	+ 1
28013	Molson A f	$27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅝
4103	Molson B	$27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅜
34780	Nabisco L	$39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ¼
231167	Noranda	$18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅝
48087	Norcen	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
90783	Nva AltA f	495	480	480	—10
100	Nowsco W	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
34401	NuWst sp A	31	29	29	
1900	Oakwood	400	390	390	+10
2400	Omnibus o	355	345	345	—15
17877	Oshawa A f	$42½	42	42⅜	+ ⅜
3330	Pac W Airln	$14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
1500	Pamour	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6900	PanCan P	$24	23⅝	24	+⅜
3400	Pembina	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
971	Pine Point	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
122647	Placer	$22⅞	22¼	22½	+ ¼
36500	Que Sturg o	$6⅛	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
13925	Rayrock f	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
6500	Redpath	$26½	26	26½	+ ¼
1369	ReedSt 1 Sp	$54	53½	54	+ ¾
640	Rogers A	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
4100	Roman	$10⅝	10	10	+ ⅛
208	Rothman	$38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
5667	Sceptre	325	305	325	+20
2625	Scotts f	$38½	38¼	38½	+ ¼
84942	Sears Can	$15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
3600	Selkirk A f	$25	25	25	
5335	Shell Can	$23½	23¼	23½	
9125	Sherritt	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
43250	Stater B f	$12⅝	12	12⅝	+ [illegible]
31302	Southam	$26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
5577	Spar Aero f	$30½	29½	30¼	+ ⅜
45462	Stelco A	$26⅛	25¾	26	+ ⅛
4100	Sulpiro	$5	5	5	
790	Teck Cor A	$55	55	55	+ 3
18307	Teck B f	$22	22	22	— ¼
4312	Tex Can	$22⅝	22½	22¼	— ⅛
22900	Thom N A	$27⅝	27¼	27⅛	— ⅜
33275	Tor Dm Bk	$29⅝	29½	29½	+ ¼
15575	Torstar B f	$25⅝	25¼	25½	
230	Traders A f	$32½	32¼	32⅜	
4105	Trns Mt	$46	46	46	
508	Trinity Res	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
35376	TrnAlta UA	50	50	50	— 8
68497	TrCan PL	$28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
39718	Trimac	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
78805	Trilon A	240	225	230	
10	Trizec A f	$35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
285280	Turbo	$39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅝
20681	Unicorp A f	52	50	51	
340	Un Carbid	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9320	U Entprise	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
300	U Keno	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
4500	Versil A f	$7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
200	Vestgron	335	315	325	+10
19895	Wardair	114	114	114	— 2
901	Weldwod	$20¼	19⅝	19⅝	
4409	Westmin	$23½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
2920	Weston	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ [illegible]
3520	Woodwd A	$137	136	136	
		$8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
	Total sales 13,997,312 shares				

TSE 300 Index: Close 3,048.90 Previous 3,044.10

Montreal May 12

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
39980	Bank Mont	$33⅝	33½	33½	— ¼
3923	BombrdrA	$22½	22¼	22¼	
19640	Bombrdr B	$22½	21⅝	22¼	
500	CB Pak	$26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ¼
177284	Cascades	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
313	CIL	$32½	32½	32½	— ½
7828	ConBath	$25	24⅝	25	+ ½
26504	DomTxtA	$21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
9272	Gaz Metro	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
14700	MntTrst	$26¼	25½	26¼	+ ⅜
150263	NatBk Cda	$29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
32075	Power Corp	$35⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅜
18785	Provigo	$19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
2050	RollandA	$31½	31	31½	+ ½
20108	Royal Bank	$32⅞	32¼	32¼	
464	RoyTrstco	$34½	34½	34½	— ¼
2435	SteinbrgA	$46⅞	46¼	46½	— [illegible]

Total Sales 4,649,977 shares.

Industrials Index: Close 1,507.39 Previous 1,507.39

SATIRE IN WORDS AND PICTURES
DOONESBURY
DAILY IN THE IHT

BOOKS

THE CHINA CARD

By John Ehrlichman. 523 pages. $18.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Christopher Buckley

HOORAY, the gang's all here! Nixon, Kissinger, Al Haig, Chou En-Lai, Mao, Bob Haldeman — wait a minute, where's John Ehrlichman? Anyone seen John Ehrlichman — Hey, there he is, behind that typewriter, still settling scores. That rascal. Practically the only Nixon White House official who does not appear in this novel of intrigue is the author, and that is an act of supreme auto-kindness.

Ehrlichman has extended the fictional horizons of his first novel, "The Company." The conceit here is that China's Premier Chou En-lai conspired to cultivate a young lawyer on Nixon's staff in 1967 as an agent of influence, so as to manipulate Nixon into an eventual rapprochement. The young man, one Matt Thompson, becomes Nixon's righthand China man as he treads a tightrope of ambiguity between being a facilitator and a spy. It is an excellent basis for a novel, and Ehrlichman is an adroit plotter. He invents some ingenious situations for his characters, and is capable of good dialogue in high places.

He is also capable of such as the following, in which Matt expresses gratitude to his girlfriend, a cardboard-gorgeous blond WASP in a camel's hair coat who has just eliminated Matt's rival on the campaign by whispering to Rose Mary Woods that the woman is a lesbian:

"Right now I'm feeling very grateful to you, sweetheart. I guess I should have guessed you would do something, but I didn't know you were so good with the brass knuckles."

"Only where you're involved, Matt. You're my love. I'd probably kill someone who was being mean to you. That's the way I feel about you." Oo, yucky. Gag me with a Saks Fifth Avenue charge card.

No one is very likable here, least of all the hero, but certainly the most unsavory character is Doctor Henry A. Kissinger. One might have thought that Ehrlichman had amply vented his wrath on Kissinger by now, but the splenetic well turns out to be practically bottomless. The portrait here is of a toweringly small man, petty, egomaniacal, ruthless, paranoid, devious, pompous and cruel. I kept waiting for him to strangle a puppy.

When he is not threatening to resign he is insulting Nixon behind his back, calling him variously "that tower of jelly" and "an ego-starved idiot." He is frantically engaged in trying to beat Nixon to China and into the history books. In one very clever scene Nixon decides to have some fun with Kissinger by telling him that he is thinking of sending Tom Dewey or George Bush to China to conduct the secret negotiations. Kissinger broods, until it dawns on him that Dewey has been dead for months.

There is a hefty Author's Note explaining that all this is made up. That is going to come as slim consolation to the unfortunate wretches who appear under their own names. This is fiction with a hidden agenda: getting even. That and Ehrlichman's ability with a typewriter make it pretty entertaining, alas.

Christopher Buckley, author of "The White House Mess," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	A PERFECT SPY, by John le Carré	1	3
2	I'LL TAKE MANHATTAN, by Judith Krantz	3	3
3	THE BOURNE SUPREMACY, by Robert Ludlum	2	10
4	THE MAMMOTH HUNTERS, by Jean M. Auel	5	25
5	LAKE WOBEGON DAYS, by Garrison Keillor	[illegible]	37
6	BREAK IN, by Dick Francis	[illegible]	8
7	LIE DOWN WITH LIONS, by Ken Follett	7	15
8	THE HANDMAID'S TALE, by Margaret Atwood	13	11
9	HOME FRONT, by Patti Davis with Maureen Strange Foster	8	7
10	SEASONS OF THE HEART, by Cynthia Freeman	9	7
11	PARADISE POSTPONED, by John Mortimer		2
12	MAGIC KINGDOM FOR SALE: Sold! by Terry Brooks		1
13	NERILKA'S STORY, by Anne McCaffrey	14	6
14	THE WHITE HOUSE MESS, by Christopher Buckley	15	3
15	STRANGERS, by Dean R. Koontz		1

NONFICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	THE TRIUMPH OF POLITICS, by David A. Stockman		1
2	YOU'RE ONLY OLD ONCE, by Dr. Seuss	1	9
3	BUS 9 TO PARADISE, by Leo Buscaglia	2	13
4	WHEN ALL YOU'VE EVER WANTED ISN'T ENOUGH, by Harold S. Kushner	4	[illegible]
5	THE MAN WHO MISTOOK HIS WIFE FOR A HAT, by Oliver Sacks	6	6
6	BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE, by Alec Guinness	7	7
7	NECESSARY LOSSES, by Judith Viorst	3	3
8	BESS W. TRUMAN, by Margaret Truman	11	2
9	FATHERHOOD, by Bill Cosby		1
10	YEAGER: An Autobiography, by Chuck Yeager and Leo Janos	8	44
11	IACOCCA: An Autobiography by Lee Iacocca with William Novak	8	80
12	THE GREAT GETTY, by Robert Lenzner	5	10
13	ADRIFT, by Steven Callahan	10	11
14	GREED AND GLORY ON WALL STREET, by Ken Auletta		12
15	WISEGUY, by Nicholas Pileggi	14	13

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	FIT FOR LIFE, by Harvey Diamond and Marilyn Diamond	1	38
2	CALLANETICS, by Callan Pinckney with Sallie Batson	2	24
3	WOMEN WHO LOVE TOO MUCH, by Robin Norwood	3	32
4	THE RICE DIET REPORT, by Judy Moscovitz	4	6
5	THE BE (HAPPY) ATTITUDES, by Robert Schuller	5	27

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SCANS LINE COLT
RABAT IRAQ OKIE
OPENANDSHUTCASE
SEDATE SAROYAN
URN TOO
MATERIALWITNESS
ABOVE TORO LAT
NAPE RUNIN AMOR
ETO ERGS LIANA
DEFENSEATTORNEY
NOT SAG
PASTORS TINDER
ORDERINTHECOURT
LIAR CORE ANNIE
YAKS TWIN LOESS

5/14/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal North ventured an unusual two no-trump overcall. He had reason to feel slightly ashamed of his exiguous values when East doubled firmly and doubled the retreat to three diamonds with equal confidence. West was much less confident, while South was feeling buoyantly optimistic.

West led the heart king and shifted to his singleton trump. Dummy played low, and East inserted the nine to force the declarer's queen. South led a club to the king, and the moment of truth arrived when East won with the ace. He shifted passively to a spade, and South, after winning, cross-ruffed in clubs and hearts. When spades were played, East had to ruff and concede a trump trick to the dummy at the finish.

In the post-mortem, East wondered whether he should have taken the trump ace at once and played another. That would not have worked, for South could maneuver to draw trumps and run his spades. But it was important to stop the club ruffs in the closed hand, and East could have prevailed after he won the club ace. He should have led the trump five at that point, or cashed the trump ace and then led a major suit.

NORTH
♠ 5
♡ Q
◇ K 10 7 6 3
♣ K 10 8 6 5 2

WEST (D)
♠ 10 9 6
♡ A K J 10 7 4
◇ 4
♣ Q 7 3

EAST
♠ J 8 3
♡ 9 8 2
◇ A J 9 5
♣ A J 9

SOUTH
♠ A K Q 7 4 2
♡ 6 5 3
◇ Q 8 2
♣ 4

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♡	2 N.T.	Dbl.	3 ◇
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart king.

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Blues Win To Force 7th Game

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. LOUIS — Doug Wickenheiser climaxed a furious St. Louis comeback with a rebound goal seven and a half minutes into overtime to give the Blues a 6-5 victory over the Calgary Flames here Monday night.

NHL PLAYOFFS

The victory forced a decisive seventh game in their National Hockey League playoff series.

Wickenheiser's second goal of the night tied the Campbell Conference final at three games apiece; the winner of Wednesday's series finale will play the Montreal Canadiens in the Stanley Cups finals beginning Friday night.

Trailing by 4-1 early in the final period, St. Louis started its turnaround with 14 minutes to play, when Wickenheiser scored on a 35-foot slapshot past Calgary goaltender Mike Vernon.

Former Blue Joe Mullen answered that at 7:04 with a high shot from 30 feet, but 64 seconds later Brian Sutter rebounded Greg Paslawski's blocked shot past Vernon to cut Calgary's lead to 5-3.

Paslawski converted a goal-mouth pass from Sutter at 15:49, making it 5-4. Paslawski then stole the puck from defenseman Jamie Macoun behind the Flame net and picked in a four-foot shot off Vernon's skate to tie the score with 1 to play.

Center Dan Quinn scored goals 1 seconds apart in the second period, rookie Cliff Ronning snapped St. Louis's 0-for-13 power-play slump at 5:58 to make it 2-1, but Peplinski beat Rick Wamsley on a face-off at 9:19 and John Kordelli scored on a power play at 14:34 to put the Flames up by three after 40 minutes.

The Blues finished the furious period with 19 of their 31 shots for the first 60 minutes. They sparred briskly with the Flames through the overtime's early minutes. A bad omen for Calgary came at the seven-minute mark, when Mullen's 55-foot bullet whanged off the crossbar behind Wamsley; 30 seconds later, Wickenheiser scored the game-winner from the slot on a rebound of Mark Hunter's blocked shot.

"There's no way I can explain the feeling," said Wickenheiser, *who throughout the year had made* a comeback of his own from knee surgery. "It's a combination of relief and elation, coming back from a deficit like that.

"I had felt bad because I hadn't been scoring, but this more than makes up for it." *(AP, UPI)*

Reuters-United Press International

Game-winner Doug Wickenheiser and goalie Rick Wamsley exchanged well-padded high fives after Monday night's victory.

Casualties Mount in World Cup's Early Skirmishing

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — You may have missed it, but the World Cup has begun. True, the opening match takes place officially May 31 in Mexico City, but the first punches have been thrown, the first casualties have dropped out, the first managerial heads have rolled.

Acclimatization is a little more than rolling in 11 goals to none against the likes of the U.S. Air Force Academy in the Colorado Rockies — as England's team did this week as a confidence-booster to coping with altitude.

Acclimatization is the Argentine squad touching down in Mexico City amid a melange of foul words and fisticuffs. Just a spot of local disagreement involving press boys who couldn't get at Diego Maradona & Co., nationalistic fans who got close enough to jostle the superstar and, referring to their own idol, Hugo Sanchez, shouted "Hugo! Hugo! Hugo!" in his diamond-studded ear.

The security forces belatedly arranged refuge in a nearby hotel, and Ovaciones, the daily sports paper, commented: "Mexico is an example of disorganization simply because nobody bothered to organize the reception of the Argentine players."

Oh dear. And after all those Mexican pledges of the ultimate in security.... Maybe it will come right on the 31st.

Brazil has also journeyed early to the promised World Cup land. At least most of the chosen Brazilians have.

Right back Leandro, one of eight from the 1982 team to be asked to represent his country again, missed the plane. At first no one was surprised; the Flamengo defender has never been the most reliable of fellows.

Still, Manager Tele Santana sent two couriers — stars Zico and Junior — to Leandro's apartment. The pair returned an hour later, Zico in tears, with word that the petulant fullback had no intention of resuming his place.

Leandro is apparently livid about the dropping of Renato, *the right wing with whom he had turned up late for Brazil's* first training session in March. He also doesn't want to play fullback any longer and has argued that Santana should drop one of the center backs to accommodate his wish.

But Leandro may have seen writing on the wall. Experienced as he is, he had recently played second fiddle at right back to the Corinthians' Edson. "Leandro," says his club's president, George Helal, "has been very depressed lately."

A rather newer depression has settled over the Scottish squad that set out Wednesday morning for altitude training at Santa Fé, New Mexico. Kenny Dalglish was not aboard.

Just days after becoming the first player-manager ever to win the double of English League and FA Cup, Dalglish phoned from Liverpool to tell his national manager, Alex Ferguson, that the knee that had troubled him all season was unfit for the World Cup, where his ability to turn and hold the ball would have been Scotland's key forward strength.

Dalglish said a ligament had separated from the kneecap and that, incidentally, a cracked bone in his nose requires surgery. Ferguson took a drive in his Mercedes "to clear my head and think straight," and then placed a call to Barcelona asking Steve Archibald (whose own recent injuries had kept him out) to take Dalglish's place.

One injury worry for another, but Archibald is willing.

ROB HUGHES

Dalglish will, as it happens, be on hand in Liverpool to try to deter attempts by Barcelona — and perhaps by Juventus and Bayern Munich — to tempt away Ian Rush, his goal-scoring accomplice at Liverpool.

The devastating brace of goals Rush scored in Saturday's FA Cup final (and, being a Welshman, his absence from the World Cup) have triggered the chase for his skills. Rush is still contracted to Liverpool, but contracts are nothing in soccer; the striker recently spoke of his fury at discovering too late that Liverpool had turned down a Naples offer that would have netted him a million dollars over three years.

The Associated Press

Kevin Keegan, superstar turned commentator

Barcelona's involvement in transfer speculation follows that wealthy club's need to appease Catalonia after the most dreadful of European Cup finals. Any Spaniard who hasn't been tapped to join Barca is a nobody, and before the FA Cup the aim was supposed to be a £2 million ($3.08 million) bid for Everton goal-scorer Gary Lineker.

As a great European showpiece before the World Cup, Barcelona vs. Steaua Bucharest provided all the relish of watching prison lifers breaking rocks. Crash, scowl, bang.

To me, the hero was French referee Michel Vautrot, who called the captains together after 25 minutes and told them, in the manner of a clear-thinking boxing ref, to put up or shut up — and if it's put up, put some quality into it.

Alas, not only had Barca and Steaua no ear for such duty, only cautious ball control in mind, but millions around the English-speaking world were treated to Kevin Keegan, superstar turned commentator, lambasting the referee for *taking the names of opponents acting like* terrace hooligans.

Vautrot booked two players on each side in the first callous exchanges, and Keegan driveled on about "the referee marring this game as a spectacle, not allowing it to flow for petty little things."

Keegan became a millionaire from soccer, so I'm not suggesting he knows nothing about it. But from where I sat, the referee asserted — quite rightly, in an intimidating bull-ring atmosphere — that the only legitimate target for the boot is the ball.

When Carrasco, the Barcelona forward, clattered into the Romanian goalie with boot raised and elbow to the jugular, Vautrot flourished the yellow card. "That was never that bad," yelled Keegan. "And even if it was, the goalie's 7-foot-2 — it wouldn't have hurt."

Dismissing deliberate fouls as petty and heartily congratulating Bucharest for "killing the crowd" (in effect, stifling the game), Keegan *was the voice of professional cynicism. That* cynicism is the very core of public disaffection with a game that is supposed to entertain the crowd.

And what leads to this gulf between performer and fan? The fear generated by managers whose job security is the sickest joke in sport.

On Tuesday came the astounding news that Moscow had panicked, that Eduard Malofeyev, coach of the national team and a man impressively committed to an attacking game, had been dismissed for losing four World Cup warm-up matches that should have been regarded as experimental. His replacement, a former Soviet national manager, Valery Lobanovsky, has been recalled from the exile where he built the Cup Winners' Cup-holder, Dynamo Kiev — 11 of whose players will go to Mexico.

And Iraq, which one might have expected to be flattered even to be a wallflower at the World Cup ball, has beaten all *the rest in the hire-and-fire game. Iraq sacked its manager* last week, and appointed its third Brazilian in as many months.

For those still planning to play and to coach at the World Cup, yes we do need, in fact demand, a tournament in the true spirit of the game.

Otherwise, the year's 10 percent drop in attendances might just accelerate, putting you all out of work.

eds, Spoilers Again, Snap Expo Streak

mpiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ONTREAL — The Cincinnati s have had trouble starting ing streaks this season, but 're finding ways to stop them. rs of 12 of 14 home games and f their last 18 overall, Cincinhas recorded back-to-back vics over the two hottest teams in National League.

ddie Milner's two-out home *n the ninth inning lifted the*

ASEBALL ROUNDUP

to a 4-3 decision here Monight, ending a string of Monvictories at eight; on Sunday, teds ended New York's seven- winning skein. Cincinnati's d straight triumph matches ngest success streak of the sea-

love winning two in a row nst teams that were on ks," said Player-Manager Pete . "The more games you win, ore confidence you get." The still have the worst record in major leagues (8-19) and are games behind Houston in the nal League West, "but that n't mean we can't turn things id," Rose said.

lner's first homer of the seame against reliever Bert Ro- who was making his first arance for Montreal since becalled from the minors May e losers' Tim Raines extended tting streak to 16 games.

ts 1, Braves 0: In New York, Ray Knight led off the ninth with a double and scored easily when Tim Teufel followed with a single up the middle as the Mets won for the 19th time in the last 21 games. Starter Sid Fernandez and reliever Roger McDowell combined for their second shutout of the season.

Phillies 5, Astros 1: In Houston, Von Hayes banged out three doubles and drove in two runs to help *Shane Rawley earn in his third* complete game of the year. Hayes is 11-for-24 in his last eight games.

Rangers 19, Indians 2: In the American League, in Cleveland, Larry Parrish's three-run homer keyed an eight-run sixth, Toby Harrah drove in four runs and Tom Paciorek went 5-for-6 in pacing Texas to a club-record-setting drubbing of the Indians. The 19 runs bettered the franchise mark by three, and the Rangers' 22 hits broke the club record of 20 for a nine-inning game.

Angels 7, Red Sox 1: In Anaheim, California, Wally Joyner drove in four runs with his 11th and 12th home runs of the year and Don Sutton won his 297th game lifetime as California snapped Boston's five-game winning streak. Joyner's home run total ties the Angel rookie record set in 1972 by Lee Stanton.

Orioles 4, White Sox 3: In Baltimore, the Orioles rallied in the ninth on Jim Dwyer's pinch-hit homer and Lee Lacy's RBI single. Chicago took a 3-2 lead in the top of the inning on Harold Baines's two-out home run off Scott McGregor. After Dwyer tied the game off reliever Bob James, Mike Young walked and went to second on Alan Wiggins's sacrifice, setting up Lacy's game-winner.

Yankees 9, Twins 8: In Minneapolis, Rickey Henderson broke an 0-for-18 slump with three hits, including a two-run homer, and Butch Wynegar added a three-run shot as New York hung on to nip Minnesota. Winner Dennis Rasmussen (3-1) coasted through eight innings, but was chased in a six-run ninth capped by Kirby Puckett's three-run homer, his 12th of the season.

Mariners 6, Brewers 0: In Seattle, the Mariners won for the third time in four games since Dick Williams took over as manager as Dave Henderson hit two home runs and Matt Young allowed three hits in seven innings of relief.

Blue Jays 5, A's 3: In Oakland, California, Jesse Barfield hit his eighth home run of the season and Lloyd Moseby scored three runs and drove in another to pace Toronto.

Royals 5, Tigers 5: In Kansas City, Missouri, Jim Sundberg's three-run homer off Dave LaPoint in the second helped build a 6-2 lead, and the Royals held on to edge Detroit. In the eighth, the Tigers loaded the bases with no outs against reliever Dan Quisenberry, who failed to retire a batter, and narrowed the gap on Darnell Coles's RBI single and a two-run single by Chet Lemon. They loaded the bases again in the ninth before Mark Huismann retired Lance Parrish to end the game. *(AP, UPI)*

AP

Tiger pitcher Dave LaPoint, after a three-run homer by Kansas City's Jim Sundberg.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas	000 100 442—19 22 0		
Cleveland	100 001 000— 2 6 1		
Hough, Mahler (7) and Sianghi, Petrelli (7); Heaton, Kern (6), Easterly (7) and Allanson. W—Hough, 2-0. L—Heaton, 1-2. Sv—Mahler (2). HR—Texas, Parrish (7).			
Detroit	200 000 030—5 10 0		
Kansas City	040 020 00x—6 7 1		
LaPoint, Campbell (5), Scherrer (7), Hernandez (8) and Parrish; Jackson, Quisenberry (8), Farr (8), Black (9), Huismann (9) and Sundberg. W—Jackson, 1-0. L—LaPoint, 0-2. Sv—Huismann (1). HR—Kansas City, Sundberg (2).			
New York	101 020 050—9 11 0		
Minnesota	110 000 006—8 10 1		
Rasmussen, Armstrong (9), Righetti (9) and Wynegar; Portugal, Aase (6), Pastore (8) and Laudner. W—Rasmussen, 3-1. L—Portugal, 0-3. Sv—Righetti (9). HRs—New York, Henderson (5), Wynegar (4). Minnesota, Laudner (2), Puckett (12).			
Boston	001 000 000—1 6 0		
California	100 600 00x—7 8 0		
Nipper, Lollar (4), Stewart (7) and Gedman; Sutton, Forster (8) and Boone. W—Sutton, 2-3. L—Nipper, 3-4. HRs—California, Joyner 2 (12).			
Chicago	000 000 201—3 7 1		
Baltimore	020 000 002—4 8 0		
Seaver, McKeon (7), James (9) and Fisk; McGregor, Bordi (9) and Dempsey. W—Bordi, 1-0. L—James, 1-3. HRs—Chicago, Tolleson (2), Baines (7). Baltimore, Shelts (2), Dwyer (2).			
Milwaukee	000 000 000—0 3 1		
Seattle	010 013 01x—6 10 0		
Higuera, Darwin (6), McClure (8) and Moore; Witcas, Young (3) and Yeager. W—Young, 3-2. L—Higuera, 4-3. HRs—Seattle, Henderson 2 (6), Yeager (2).			
Toronto	101 011 100—5 10 1		
Oakland	000 020 100—3 5 1		
Clancy, Eichhorn (7) and Whitt; Andujar, Plunk (2), Atherton (7) and Bathe. W—Clancy, 3-2. L—Andujar, 4-2. Sv—Eichhorn (2). HRs—Toronto, Barfield (8). Oakland, Phillips (1).			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	010 020 001—4 6 0		
Montreal	001 010 010—3 9 0		
Denny, Price (8), Power (8) and Diaz; McGaffigan, Schatzeder (7), Roberge (9) and Biardella, Fitzgerald (7). W—Power, 1-3. L—Roberge, 0-1. HR—Cincinnati, Milner (1).			
Atlanta	000 000 000—0 4 1		
New York	000 000 001—1 9 1		
Mahler, Assenmacher (7) and Virgil; Fernandez, McDowell (8) and Carter. W—Mahler, 3-0. L—Assenmacher, 1-1.			
Philadelphia	000 130 001—5 7 0		
Houston	000 001 000—1 7 1		
Rawley and Russell; Deshales, Solano (5), Calhoun (7), DiPino (9) and Bailey. W—Rawley, 4-3. L—Deshales, 0-1. HR—Houston, Walker (1).			

Golf Leaders

Leaders on the Professional Golfers Association tour through the Byron Nelson Classic, which ended May 11:

EARNINGS

	Rds	Money
1. Andy Bean	46	380,384
2. Greg Norman	40	343,774
3. Calvin Peete	39	301,558
4. John Mahaffey	43	275,128
5. Fuzzy Zoeller	38	222,590
6. Hal Sutton	48	214,712
7. Bob Tway	51	212,588
8. Payne Stewart	47	212,329
9. Bernhard Langer	51	202,190
10. Tom Kite	46	191,375
11. Don Pohl	36	184,357
12. Tom Watson	42	183,436
13. Doug Tewell	43	179,325
14. Donnie Hammond	41	168,683
15. John Cook	44	161,130

SCORING

1, Calvin Peete, 69.74. 2, Paul Azinger, 70.07. 3, Bernhard Langer, 70.12. 4, Andy Bean, 70.15. 5, Greg Norman, 70.20. 6, Tom Watson, 70.29. 7, Scott Koch, 70.40. 8, John Cook, 70.41. 9, Payne Stewart, 70.47. 10, 2 tied with 70.51.

AVERAGE DRIVING DISTANCE

1, Davis Love, 282.5. 2, John McCormick, 278.6. 3, Greg Norman, 274.2. 4, Joey Sindelar, 274.1. 5, Tom Purtzer, 273.9. 6, Bill Sander, 273.1. 7, Fred Couples, 272.8. 8, Andy Bean, 272.7. 9, Sandy Lyle, 272.6. 10, Tom Watson, 272.4.

DRIVING PERCENTAGE IN FAIRWAY

1, Mike Reid, 829. 2, Calvin Peete, 824. 3, Tom Kite, 792. 4, Larry Mize, 784. 5, Johnny Miller, 783. 6, Peter Jacobsen, 765. 7, David Frost, 772. 8, Doug Tewell, 759. 9, Denis Watson, 759. 10, Scott Simpson, 755.

GREENS IN REGULATION

1, Calvin Peete, 752. 2, John Mahaffey, 739. 3, Johnny Miller, 738. 4, Andy Bean, 721. 5, Tony Sills and Greg Norman, 711. 7, Tom Watson, 709. 8, Wayne Levi, 707. 9, Mac O'Grady, 706. 10, 2 tied with 704.

PUTTS PER GREEN

1, Calvin Peete, 1.737. 2, Bob Tway, 1.744. 3, Jim Colbert, 1.748. 4, Ray Floyd, 1.751. 5, Greg Norman and Don Pooley, 1.752. 7, Kenny Knox, 1.754. 8, Jim Simmons, 1.757. 9, Hubert Green, 1.758. 10, 2 tied with 1.759.

Boxing

WORLD AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS
(At Reno, Nevada)
FIRST ROUND

178-Pound (80.74-Kilogram) Class: Damir Skaro, Yugoslavia, dec. Hans Peter Marthinsen, Norway, 5-0; John Beckles, England, dec. Brent Kosolitski, Canada, 4-1; Pablo Romero, Cuba, dec. Rene Suelovius, East Germany, 3-2; Nurmagomed Shanavazov, Soviet Union, dec. Raimundo Yard, Venezuela, 5-0; Loren Ross, U.S., dec. Markus Bott, West Germany, 5-0; Stanislaw Lakomiec, Poland, dec. Jeremias Ruiz, Dominican Republic.

Over 200 Pounds: Arnold van der Lilde, Netherland, dec. Claus Borse Nielsen, Denmark, 5-0; Maone Havna, Norway, dec. Antonio Cinotti, Italy, 3-2; Alexander Yagubkin, Soviet Union, dec. Dominico d'Amico, Canada, 4-1; Michael Bent, U.S., def. Duke Okorosaeye, Nigeria, RSCH-2 (1:58).

SECOND ROUND

119 Pounds: Hakeem Anifowoshe, Nigeria, dec. Chuck Evans, Canada, 4-1; Yuri Alexandrov, Soviet Union, dec. Ljubise Simic, Yugoslavia, 2-1, 4-1 (jury); Tibor Bolza, Hungary, dec. Satoro Hiyama, Japan, 5-0; Rene Breitbarth, East Germany, dec. John Davison, England, 3-2; Arnaldo Mesa, Cuba, dec. Marcelico Tudoriu, Romania, 4-1; John Lowey, Ireland, dec. Jean Marc Augustin, France, 3-2; Moon Sung-Kil, South Korea, dec. Johnny Vasquez, U.S., 5-0; Alexander Hristov, Bulgaria, dec. John Siryakibbe, Uganda, 5-0.

125 Pounds: Kelcie Banks, U.S., def. Mehmet Kilic, Hungary, KO-2 (2:42); Bill Downey, Canada, dec. Seric Nurkazov, Soviet Union, 3-2; Andreas Zuelow, East Germany, def. Kunle DaCosta, Nigeria, RSCH-3 (1:11); Bobby McCartny, Ireland, dec. Peter Jacobsson of Sweden, 4-1; Esteban Flores, Puerto Rico, dec. Rafael Ramos, Dominican Republic, 5-0; Jesus Salet, Cuba, dec. Nicolae Talpos, Romania, 4-1; Tomasz Nowak, Poland, won (medical walkover).

Hockey

NHL Playoffs

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE FINAL
Monday's Result

Calgary	0	4	1	5—5
St. Louis	3	1	4	1—6

Bozanine (1), Wickenheiser 2 (2), Sutter (1), Paslawski 2 (3); Quinn 2 (7), Peplinski (4), Tonelli (5), Mullen (10). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Wamsley) 9-13-10-5—37; St. Louis (on Vernon) 5-7-19-4—35.

Playoff Schedule

CONFERENCE FINALS
(Best-of-Seven)
WALES

Montreal 2, New York Rangers 1
Montreal 4, New York 2
Montreal 4, New York 3, OT
New York 2, Montreal 0
Montreal 3, New York 1

CAMPBELL

St. Louis 3, Calgary 2
Calgary 5, St. Louis 2
Calgary 5, St. Louis 3
St. Louis 5, Calgary 2
Calgary 4, St. Louis 2
St. Louis 6, Calgary 5
May 14: St. Louis at Calgary

Playoff Leaders

(Through May 11)
SCORING

	G	A	Pts
Gilmour, StL	9	10	19
Gretzky, Edm	5	11	19
Federko, StL	7	12	19
Larouche, NYR	8	9	17
McDonald, Cal	9	6	15
Risebrough, Cal	6	9	15
Brooke, NYR	6	9	15
Mullen, Cal	9	5	14
Paslawski, StL	8	6	14
Thomas, Tor	6	8	14
Ridley, NYR	6	8	14
MacInnis, Cal	3	11	14
Dineen, Hart	6	7	13
Anderson, Hart	5	8	13
Maruk, Min	4	9	13

GOALTENDING
(Empty-net goals in parentheses)

	MP	GA	SO	Ave
Roy	917	27	0	1.77
Montreal (1)	917	28	0	1.83
Vernon	841	39	0	2.78
Lemelin	68	6	0	5.29
Calgary (2)	989	47	0	3.18
VanBiesbrouck	899	49	1	3.27
Hanlon	75	6	0	4.80
NY Rangers	974	53	1	3.39
Millen	526	25	0	2.85
Wamsley	321	24	0	4.49
St. Louis (3)	847	52	0	3.68

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	20	11	.645	—
New York	20	11	.645	—
Cleveland	17	12	.586	2
Milwaukee	16	14	.533	3½
Baltimore	15	14	.517	4
Detroit	14	15	.483	5
Toronto	14	18	.438	6½
West Division				
Texas	16	13	.552	—
California	18	15	.545	—
Oakland	16	17	.485	2
Kansas City	13	16	.448	3
Minnesota	13	18	.419	4
Seattle	12	21	.364	6
Chicago	10	19	.345	6

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	21	5	.808	—
Montreal	17	11	.607	5
St. Louis	13	15	.464	9
Pittsburgh	12	14	.462	9
Chicago	13	16	.448	9½
Philadelphia	12	15	.444	9½
West Division				
Houston	17	12	.586	—
San Francisco	18	14	.563	½
San Diego	15	16	.484	3
Atlanta	13	17	.433	4½
Los Angeles	14	19	.424	5
Cincinnati	8	19	.296	8

Tennis Leaders

(Through May 11)
MEN
Earnings

1, Ivan Lendl, $348,542. 2, Joakim Nystrom, $327,998. 3, Anders Jarryd, $251,550. 4, Yannick Noah, $213,715. 5, Mats Wilander, $194,641. 6, Boris Becker, $181,652. 7, Stefan Edberg, $151,483. 8, Andres Gomez, $129,128. 9, Brad Gilbert, $122,937. 10, Thierry Tulasne, $105,218.

Tour Points

1, Ivan Lendl, 1,855. 2, Joakim Nystrom, 1,672. 3, Yannick Noah, 1,289. 4, Mats Wilander, 838. 5, Jimmy Connors, 755. 6, Andres Gomez, 669. 7, Thierry Tulasne, 622. 8, Stefan Edberg, 582. 9, Anders Jarryd, 569. 10, Brad Gilbert 525.

Computer Rankings

1, Ivan Lendl, 171.12 points. 2, Mats Wilander, 121.08. 3, John McEnroe, 120.10. 4, Yannick Noah, 91.87. 5, Boris Becker, 90.87. 6, Jimmy Connors, 90.28. 7, Stefan Edberg, 81.76. 8, Joakim Nystrom, 78.15. 9, Anders Jarryd, 52.89. 10, Kevin Curren, 45.78.

WOMEN
Earnings

1, Martina Navratilova, $619,450. 2, Chris Evert Lloyd, $542,225. 3, Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, $238,000. 4, Steffi Graf, $236,800. 5, Helena Sukova, $228,075. 6, Pam Shriver, $214,600. 7, Hana Mandlikova, $149,865. 8, Wendy Turnbull, $110,900. 9, Kathy Rinaldi, $109,550. 10, Kathy Jordan, $101,000.

Tour Points

1, Steffi Graf, 1,125. 2, Chris Evert Lloyd, 863. 3, Gabriela Sabatini, 587. 4, Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, 518. 5, Kathy Rinaldi, 448. 6, Manuela Maleeva, 359. 7, Laura Gildemeister, 322. 8, Mercedes Paz, 251. 9, Pam Casale, 248. 10, Elise Burgin, 220.

Basketball

NBA Playoff Leaders

(Through May 11)
SCORING

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Jordan, Chi.	3	48	34	131	43.7
Wilkins, Atl.	9	94	68	257	28.6
Vandeweghe, Prt.	4	40	32	112	28.0
Bird, Bos.	8	82	50	221	27.6
English, Den.	10	106	61	273	27.3
Thomas, Det.	4	41	24	106	26.5
Olajuwon, Hou.	10	106	58	265	26.5
McHale, Bos.	8	74	59	207	25.9
Abdul-Jabbr, LAL	10	113	32	258	25.8
Matthews, S.A.	3	35	6	76	25.3
Barkley, Phil.	12	104	91	300	25.0
Aguirre, Dall.	10	105	35	247	24.7
Birdsong, N.J.	3	29	11	69	23.0
Cummings, Mil.	10	99	32	230	23.0
Sampson, Hou.	10	87	52	227	22.7
Laimbeer, Det.	4	34	21	90	22.5
Malone, Wash.	5	42	26	110	22.0
Malone, Utah	4	38	11	87	21.8
Tripucka, Det.	4	33	21	87	21.8
Johnson, LAL	10	79	59	217	21.7
Robinson, Wash.	5	46	15	107	21.4
Woolridge, Chi.	3	25	13	63	21.0

FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE

	FG	FGA	Pct
Hansen, Utah	27	37	.730
Williams, N.J.	21	29	.724
Lister, Mil.	44	65	.677
Gilmore, S.A.	16	24	.667
Matthews, S.A.	35	54	.648
Dumars, Det.	25	41	.610
Abdul-Jabbar, LAL	113	190	.595
McHale, Bos.	74	126	.587
Olajuwon, Hou.	106	182	.582
Vandeweghe, Port.	60	69	.580

REBOUNDS

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Barkley, Phil.	12	60	129	189	15.8
Laimbeer, Det.	4	20	36	56	14.0
Carr, Port.	4	9	44	53	13.3
Olajuwon, Hou.	10	55	70	125	12.5
Sampson, Hou.	10	32	88	120	12.0
Donaldson, Dall.	10	30	87	117	11.7
Thompson, Sac.	3	14	21	35	11.7
Parish, Bos.	8	26	57	83	10.4
Williams, N.J.	3	12	19	31	10.3
Gminski, N.J.	3	11	19	30	10.0
Oakley, Chi.	3	10	20	30	10.0

ASSISTS

	G	No.	Avg.
Johnson, LAL	10	148	14.8
Thomas, Det.	4	48	12.0
Green, Utah	4	38	9.5
Pressley, Mil.	10	87	8.7
Rivers, Atl.	9	78	8.7
Matthews, S.A.	3	24	8.0
Harper, Dall.	10	76	7.6
Bird, Bos.	8	59	7.4
Webb, Atl.	9	65	7.2
Cheeks, Phil.	12	85	7.1
Johnson, Bos.	8	56	7.0

ome Stock-Car Hotshots Take Stock at Indy

By Shav Glick
Los Angeles Times Service

DIANAPOLIS — Richard and Darrell Waltrip, two used to driving 200 miles an (322 kilometers an hour) with over their heads and surled by sheet metal, took a day te last week to watch some drive just as fast while sitting their heads out in the open e wind in their faces.

ty and Waltrip want no part

two stock-car champions, with fellow driver Terry La- took a stroll into the first t Indianapolis Motor Speednd came back as goggle-eyed racing groupie here for the me.

was absolutely astounded," ip said. "They go through urn soooo fast, I don't have ea how they make it. If I was or the start of the 500, I'd bly hyperventilate and pass hen they all go in that turn er. The track's so narrow, 's no way they can get gh."

a recent NASCAR race in ega, Alabama, all 40 cars ed at better than 202 mph; west car in last year's Indy as over 204, and an even field is expected for this race May 25.

similar speeds don't mean driving conditions. "You urn to drive a stock car drivthe street," Waltrip said. ing you do on the street can to what these guys are do-

*ven-time stock-car champi-*ty was here several years ago d then that he didn't want to get into any car that didn't have a roof. He hasn't changed his mind. He and Waltrip were so sure they didn't want to drive an open-wheel, open-cockpit car that they *wouldn't even sit in one along pit* row.

"The driver's compartment is so small it looks like they have to find drivers who are tailor-made to fit," said Waltrip. "The difference between ours and theirs is like the difference between sitting in my bathroom at home and sitting in one of those Port-a-Potties."

But Petty and Waltrip disagreed on the merits of racing stock cars on the relatively flat rectangle-oval of Indianapolis.

Petty would like to see a NASCAR race here because he thinks it would add prestige to the stock-car image. "I don't know what else there is in this place," he said, "but as far as racing fans are concerned, Indy just means racing, so I think it would be good for the stock cars."

Waltrip, however, said it would be a breach of taste to run stock cars on the 77-year-old speedway. "Indianapolis is so involved in its own kind of racing that I don't think the city, the track or the people here are ready for stock cars. It would be an injustice to tradition."

Labonte, the 1985 NASCAR champion, was more daring than his two associates, climbing into the cockpit of Bobby Rahal's March. "I'd like to drive an Indy car — but not here," he said.

"I thought before I came here that I'd like to drive one at Indy, but that was before Darrell and I walked down to the first turn. That did it. I'd love to drive one on a road course where the speeds are not as high, but I sure wouldn't want to come here to drive."

The differences in the cars are as dramatic as the difference in their design. An Indy car weighs about 1,500 pounds (680 kilograms) and gets up to 750 horsepower from a turbocharged engine. A stock car weighs 3,700 pounds and gets between 550 and 600 horsepower from a stock block engine twice the size of its Indy counterpart.

There has been some crossover of drivers, but few have been successful at both. Bobby Allison, Donnie Allison, Cale Yarborough and the late Lee Roy Yarbrough all tried their hand here, competing in 11 races overall. None finished higher than 17th, except for Donnie Allison, who was fourth in 1970.

Pancho Carter, who had the pole position here last year, has driven in four NASCAR races this season and finished for the first time at Talladega (he was 18th).

The only other Indy car driver to try the high banks this year has been A.J. Foyt, who has long made *stock-car races at Florida's Dayto*na International Speedway part of his schedule. He won the Daytona 500 in 1972 and twice has won the Firecracker 400 there. Mario Andretti won the Daytona 500 in 1967.

"The two things we have in common," said Waltrip, "is that we're both going extremely fast and both our cars are so sophisticated and stable that they feel comfortable to the driver. When a driver is comfortable, he is safer and he can go faster.

"If he's not comfortable, 180 or 190 can be too fast. If he is, it's easy to get up over 200. Then it comes down to mentally how fast a guy wants to go.

As they were leaving the track, the three stock car veterans drove through a tunnel beneath the racing surface just as several cars screamed across it at more than 200 mph.

"After seeing this place for the first time, and seeing these cars," Waltrip said, "I have a new respect and appreciation for the guys who make it."

French Yacht Wins Round-the-World Race on Handicap

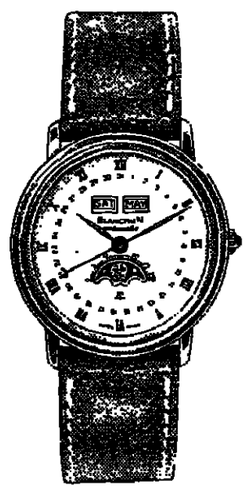
Reuters

GOSPORT, England — The French yacht L'Esprit d'Equipe won the fifth Whitbread round-the-world race on handicap, organizers said Tuesday.

Skippered by Lionel Pean, the 58-foot (17.8-meter) craft completed the 27,000-mile (43,450-kilometer) trip in an elapsed 132 days, 15 minutes and 19 seconds. That was corrected to 111 days, 23 hours, 9 minutes and 49 seconds; second and third on corrected time, respectively, were Philips Innovator of the Netherlands and Fazer Finland.

L'Esprit d'Equipe finished three and a half days after the first boat home, the 80-foot UBS Switzerland, which was followed by Belgium's Cote d'Or and Britain's Drum.

JB 1735
BLANCPAIN



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OBSERVER

The Lure of a Day in May

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I am sitting here in this foul, accursed cell marveling at what a splendid person I am.

Outside it is a May day, but not just any May day. It is the finest May day there has been since 1935.

That 1935 day has, until now, been acclaimed by the Plotnick Book of Fantastic Records as the finest day to occur since Plotnick got the idea of keeping records.

Today is even better, and it has had devastating effects on the United States. Everyone has left his job to go outside. Everyone but me.

If I crack the blind that shuts the light out of this grim, dark, stinking hole they call an office, and peek outside, I can see everybody out there not working.

□

Yes, I will confess to weakness. I would love to stand up right now and walk out of this unbearable, suffocating room with its dank smell of old newspaper columns rotting behind closet doors no one has dared open for years. But I am not standing and walking, am I?

You bet your life I'm not. You know why?

Duty.

Duty, duty, duty.

So long as one lonely man can resist the beauty of the universe to remain at his miserable, rotten, soul-crushing workbench, then badness can never win.

That is why I am congratulating myself about being a splendid person. Outside, that omnibus creature Everybody is making the same discovery it makes once or twice every 10 years.

I could hear them all shouting it out if I was weak-willed enough to open the window and let sweet May air into the damp miasmic vapors suffusing this bleak and reeking dungeon. I could hear them crying: "Hey! Maybe life is for living!"

□

That attitude can only lead to sexual shenanigans, especially with the grass so green. And afterward, the tulips badly mauled. Thank heaven there is one stout-hearted fellow too strong, too devoted to his toil to be seduced by the idea that life is for anything but the writing of newspaper columns.

My phone just rang. "Everybody else is outside marveling at the world being all emerald, crystal, cool water and magic air," it said. "What are you waiting for?"

Oh no you don't, sister. You don't lure me out of this wretched place. Spiritually chained to this electronic writing machine, I feel like a splendid person for being able to sit here stewing in my own sour juices, untempted by the most beautiful day since 1935, and not just because I desperately need their lousy money either.

If I surrendered, if I said, "O.K., enough of this piffle," and went outside to bask in the best day since 1935, what would become of tomorrow? Tomorrow will surely not be quite so lovely, and when it comes you will say: "Today I am not so persuaded that life is for living. Why don't you pass me the piffle?"

And fortunately for you, because I was splendid enough not to flee this benighted stench of an office on this beautiful day, you will have some piffle to enjoy tomorrow. Then perhaps you will appreciate me, instead of saying, "But why doesn't this poor fool get out and enjoy the most beautiful day since 1935?"

□

No, tomorrow you will not say that. You will be too busy enjoying the fruits of my suffering. What shall I deal with? Perhaps with President Reagan's dazzling performance at his latest photo opportunity, for there is always immense demand for piffle about presidential charm.

Something grimmer, perhaps? Putting the boot into Qadhafi goes down well these days. Even the president finds that Qadhafi piffle fascinates the crowd, and of course the colonel's utter irrelevance to any issue of great consequence means you can read about him without getting depressed.

You prefer new-tax-bill piffle? Sure, it's a wonderfully sensible tax bill, but if you have tears prepare to shed them, because the lobbyists will now proceed to gut it. There is talk of putting a mile-long fence around Capitol Hill to protect Congress against terrorists, but not, alas, against lobbyists.

But that's not piffle; it's tragedy. Enough of being splendid. I'm going outside.

New York Times Service

Dennis Russell Davies

'Friendship With Living Composers' Doesn't Make Them 'My Daily Bread'

By Andrew Clark

STUTTGART — The past few months have had their surprises for the American conductor Dennis Russell Davies. First he was asked by the Bonn city government to take the post of *Generalmusikdirektor*. Then the Bonn orchestra publicly rejected his appointment as soon as it was announced.

Davies, 42, was born in Toledo, Ohio, and studied at the Juilliard School in New York. As musical director of the Württemberg State Theater in Stuttgart since 1980, he has gained insight into the workings of West German cultural politics and knows not to be put off too easily if his approach to music-making does not appeal to everyone. Now, ready for a change, he can look back with satisfaction at the way he helped revitalize the repertoire and production style of one of Europe's most established opera companies.

Six years ago, Stuttgart knew next to nothing of American music. Davies changed that, staging two of Philip Glass's operas and leading concerts of other American music. He fought to offer contemporary German composers, such as Hans Werner Henze, a place in the repertory alongside more traditional music. He has also conducted a representative selection of the standard repertoire, and begins rehearsals later this month for a production of "Fetonte," a little-known work by the neglected 18th-century Italian composer Niccolo Jommelli.

Davies said he would have been content to return to free-lancing had it not been for the unusual opportunities of the Bonn position. The contract he has signed gives him control over the Beethovenhalle Orchestra's concert program from the beginning of the 1987-88 season. The following year Davies will assume responsibility for two productions a season in Bonn's city theater. He will have the same freedom to choose casts, production teams and repertoire that he has in Stuttgart, where he has had nothing like the same scope for concerts. The contract runs until 1992, but Davies is talking of a 10-year period as being more suitable for the fulfillment of his artistic goals.

Steve J. Sherman

Davies: "I'm not underestimating the difficulties."

When the row over the Bonn appointment became public, the orchestra claimed it had not been consulted. Some of the musicians said they regarded Davies as a specialist in modern music who would organize programs that would drive away audiences. Davies rejects this kind of categorization. "Friendship with living composers does not mean their music is my daily bread. I am able to conduct other things. I don't think the 'new music' argument was the reason at all. Like every other orchestra they had their dream list of conductors and I wasn't on it. They just didn't like having their conductor chosen for them."

Davies felt the orchestra's tactics related to wider issues in West German musical life, such as what rights musicians have, the role of politicians in cultural policy-making and the frustrations and realities of earning a living day by day in an orchestra. "I've always prided myself on my relationship with orchestras, so this is not the kind of situation I ever thought I'd get myself into. I'm not underestimating the difficulties, but I think I can win them over. Initially we will have the curiosity value of two people who didn't want to get married. After that the results will have to be good."

Davies has conducted the Bonn orchestra once — more than four years ago — and he will not be able to test its reactions until January when he conducts the first of three guest programs in the Beethovenhalle. In the meantime he will be organizing his last Stuttgart season and maintaining his contacts in the United States, where three of his four children live. Twelve weeks of his year are spent directing the Cabrillo Festival at Santa Cruz, California, conducting the Philadelphia Orchestra at its summer residency in Saratoga Springs, New York, and working with the American Composers Orchestra in New York City.

Davies said he would spend up to seven months a year in Bonn — an unusually full commitment by today's standards. "It is said that conductors don't like to do this anymore, that once you're successful you can't afford to spend too much time in one place. But the idea appeals to more than you would think. You quickly become entrapped in the mechanics of the conductor's career business. You start asking yourself questions like 'When am I going to manage a vacation?' and 'When am I going to find time to do the things I really want to do?' I like playing with the Stuttgart Wind Quintet, for example, but these things tend to get squeezed out.

"I didn't realize how difficult the Stuttgart job would be. I knew theoretically what it meant to be music director in a big state house, but I don't think there's any way to prepare for what it's really like. The only way to do a job like that is to handle it like everyone else who is in it for the first time — learning as you go along. I was lucky, everyone was waiting for me with open arms. You get to work and you soon realize you could be there 48 hours a day, and after the honeymoon period, the work starts to get hard."

Davies said he reckoned his time in Stuttgart had prepared him for the demands of the Bonn position, which he described as having the greatest potential of any job he has taken. He talks of establishing a Beethoven standard, in the city of the composer's birth, that will compare favorably with those of other musical centers. He wants to create "an atmosphere of excitement" in the city's concert life, to make sure living composers feel at home there, to see that houses are full "and that the public has a good time." Bonn, he feels, ought to be as important musically as it is politically. He added laconically: "If it doesn't work, then I'll know I wasn't the right choice."

Andrew Clark is a journalist and music critic based in Switzerland.

PEOPLE

Medals to 'Happy Rebels

The actress Helen Hayes and six others whom President Ronald Reagan called "happy rebels" have received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in a White House ceremony. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, presented the United States's highest civilian award to Hayes and the scientist Albert Sabin, who developed the oral polio vaccine; Senator Barry M. Goldwater, Republican of Arizona; retired General Matthew B. Ridgway; Earl [Red] Blaik, the former West Point football coach; the former Wall Street Journal columnist Vermont Royster; and the retired publisher and former ambassador Walter H. Annenberg.

□

The head of a New York airport security firm says an employee of the television show "60 Minutes" who managed to get hired at Kennedy Airport twice in six months was fired because of questions about his background, but the employee, Richard Bonin, denies he was dismissed. The show said that five persons using phony credentials were given jobs at Kennedy in New York and O'Hare Airport in Chicago without background checks, and that the Federal Aviation Administration was investigating security at both airports. Bonin said he applied for a job at IBI Security Service on April 21 — after being hired six months earlier at another security firm — and started work three days later. After "60 Minutes" filmed interviews with him and the FAA, he said, IBI called two of his references. John Mallon, vice chairman of IBI, said Bonin was fired "a few days after he was hired" because of questions about his background.

□

A Boston student will have to wait for the prize she won in a citywide letter-writing contest: a trip to Kiev. After Paris Major of Boston English High School won the contest for writing letters to Soviet children, her mother and the sponsor of the trip said the prize would have to wait because of the Soviet nuclear power plant accident at Chernobyl, north of Kiev. "I would need a lot more information on conditions in Kiev," Ruth DeWilde-Major told The Boston Globe. "I couldn't possibly make such a decision on the information I now have." The trip will take place "at a time that is absolu[...] safe," said Gerald Wright, pre[...] dent of the nonprofit Boston-Ki[...] Sister City Association, which [...] sponsoring the trip.

□

James (the Bear) Brady, the pr[...] idential press secretary, received [...] standing ovation after he urg[...] graduates of Coastal Carolina C[...] lege in Conway, South Carolina, [...] persevere but keep a sense of h[...] mor. Brady, who was gravely i[...] jured in the 1981 attempt to ass[...] sinate President Ronald Reag[...] told the college's 360 gradu[...] that "it certainly helps if you [...] laugh at yourself." Speaking fro[...] wheelchair, he closed his four-m[...] ute address by saying, "If anyo[...] asks you in 25 years who your co[...] mencement speaker was, just t[...] them it was the Bear. And he sai[...] 'Thumbs up, I'm going to ma[...] it.'" Brady received an honora[...] doctorate from the University [...] South Carolina, with which Coas[...] Carolina is affiliated. Earlier, [...] said he had returned to his work [...] the White House press office tw[...] days a week. "I never let the[...] know when I'm coming in," [...] said. "I can swoop down on the[...] and see who is answering the que[...] tions right and who isn't."

□

Sam Shepard's "A Lie of t[...] Mind" has been named best ne[...] play of the 1985-86 theater seas[...] by the New York Drama Criti[...] Circle. The theater critics name[...] "Benefactors," by the British pla[...] wright Michael Frayn, as best fo[...] eign play. For the second straig[...] year, no award was given for be[...] musical. Lily Tomlin and Ja[...] Wagner received a special citatio[...] for "The Search for Signs of Intell[...] gent Life in the Universe," whic[...] stars Tomlin and was written an[...] directed by Wagner.

□

Prince Charles and his wife, D[...] ana, dined with Emperor Hirohi[...] at an Imperial Palace banquet a[...] then left for home Tuesday after [...] five-day visit to Japan. Before th[...] banquet, the British royal coupl[...] had a private audience with the 85[...] year-old emperor. Meanwhile, [...] quiet rumors sparked by her faint[...] ing spell last week in Canada, Di[...] ana authorized an official denial o[...] a report in the British newspape[...] Today that she was pregnant.

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